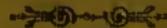


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TOPICAL HISTORY.



HUNTER.



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A TOPICAL ANALYSIS

OF

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN HISTORY

FROM WILLIAM III. TO GEORGE III. INCLUSIVE.

(FOR MATRICULANTS AND SECOND CLASS CANDIDATES.)

BY

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Agriculture, in the year of our Lord, 1886, by W. J. GAGE & Co.

PREFATORY NOTE.

This little book is founded upon J. R. Green's History of the English People, but, as the student will very soon find, it is not intended to take the place of that or of any other history. Its purpose is to send him to the various histories of the period with a definite object in view, and its purpose will not be accomplished unless it does so. Its author hopes that by the use of this Topical Analysis the young student will be saved many a weary hour of misdirected effort, and enabled to grasp some methods of historical study that will be found both fruitful and pleasurable. That this Analysis will facilitate an illegitimate cram its author does not believe; if he did, it would never have been written.

Thanks to the efforts of our educational authorities, every school in the Province is likely to have a good reference library, and it may confidently be expected that the historical department will contain most of the standard histories. This Analysis assumes this; and its author believes that he will have done a good work if he succeeds in turning the attention of the pupils of our schools away from bare outlines, and sends them to the perusal of works, the reading of which is an education of itself.

The heartiest thanks of the author are due to J. Blackshaw, B.A., of Upper Canada College, for assistance of the most valuable character.

COLLEGiate INSTITUTE, BARRIE,

April 8th, 1886.

NOTE.—*G*=Green; *M*=Macaulay; *T-L*=Taswell-Langmead
H=Hallam.



FIRST TOPIC.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

(See Macaulay and Hallam.)

I. Its Causes.

- A. The character of James II.—“Obstinate and imperious.”—*M.*
- B. His designs.—“To make himself an absolute monarch, and to subvert the established Protestant faith.”—*T-L.*
- C. The means he adopted to carry out his designs as stated by the leaders of the Revolution in the Bill of Rights.

[The student should take care that he understands clearly all the terms used in the following enumeration of the arbitrary and illegal acts of James II. He will find it a most necessary and valuable exercise, also, to arrange this enumeration in chronological order, and to refer to events supporting the charges stated therein. For this purpose the following works may be consulted: The Second Stuart Tyranny; *T-L.*, chap. 15; *H.*, chap. 14; *M.*, chaps. 4-8.]

“The late King James II., by the advice of divers evil counsellors, judges, and ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom :—

1. "By assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with and suspending of laws, and the execution of laws, without consent of Parliament.
2. "By committing and prosecuting divers worthy prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the same assumed power.
3. "By issuing and causing to be executed a commission under the Great Seal for erecting a court, called the Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes.
4. "By levying money for and to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, for other time, and in other manner than the same was granted by Parliament.
5. "By raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace, without consent of Parliament, and quartering soldiers contrary to law.
6. "By causing several good subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same time when Papists were both armed and employed contrary to law.
7. "By violating the freedom of election of members to serve in Parliament.
8. "By prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench for matters and causes cognizable only in Parliament ; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal courses.
9. "And whereas of late years, partial, corrupt and unqualified persons have been returned and served on juries in trials, and particularly divers jurors in trials for high treason, which were not freeholders.
10. "And excessive bail hath been required of persons committed in criminal cases, to elude the laws made for the liberty of the subjects.
11. "And excessive fines have been imposed ; and illegal and cruel punishments inflicted.

12. "And several grants and promises made of fines and forfeitures, before any conviction or judgment against the persons upon whom the same were to be levied.

" All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and statutes and freedom of this realm."

D. The actions of the King, by which he alienated the various classes of the nation.

[The student will note here a restatement from another point of view of some of the facts mentioned under C.]

1. How the nobility were alienated.
 - a. By the attacks on the church and universities.
 - b. By dismissing Peers from their offices for refusing to comply with the royal will. Examples—Halifax dismissed from the Council; Earl of Oxford and others dismissed from their offices as Lords Lieutenants.
2. How the Clergy were alienated :
 - a. By the King's efforts to repeal the Test Act.
 - b. By the attacks on the Universities.
 - c. By the tyrannical acts of the Ecclesiastical Commission.
 - d. By the publication of the Declaration of Indulgence.
 - e. By the prosecution of the seven Bishops.
3. How the mass of the people were alienated :
 - a. So far as the people were churchmen they were affected by the events mentioned above. The Protestant Dissenters, knowing the objects of James, refused to support him.
 - b. By taking away the charters from the towns, and by "regulating" the corporations so as to put the supporters of the Crown in office.

- c. By the packing of Juries, and the dismissing of Judges who refused to do the royal will.
- d. By bringing over Irish troops.

II. The Invitation to William Prince of Orange.

A. The political state of Europe at this time.

- 1. France, its commanding position. Ambitious projects of Louis XIV.
- 2. The German Empire, how ruled, its lack of unity.
- 3. Spain, its decline in power.
- 4. Holland, its peculiar position. The character of William of Orange.

B. The circumstances under which the Invitation was sent off.

- 1. All show of legal rule had disappeared.
- 2. The announcement of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

C. The men who signed the Invitation. In particular, Danby, Devonshire, Compton.

D. William's reasons for accepting it.

III. The events between William's acceptance of the Invitation and the calling of the Convention.

- 1. William collects ships and troops for the expedition.
- 2. James refuses to believe the warnings of Louis and rejects his proffered assistance.
- 3. Louis pours French troops into Germany. The Dutch States-General gives its sanction to William's Expedition.

4. James' panic on learning of it. His policy. "He personally appealed for support to the Bishops. He dissolved the Ecclesiastical Commission. He replaced the Magistrates he had driven from office. He restored their franchises to the towns. The Chancellor carried back the Charter of London in state into the city. The Bishop of Winchester was sent to replace the expelled fellows of Magdalen. Catholic Chapels and Jesuit Schools were ordered to be closed."—*G.*
5. Delay of men of influence in joining William.
6. The revolt in other parts of England. Danby in York, Devonshire at Derby, Norfolk at Norwich, Lovelace at Oxford.
7. William advances on Salisbury. Bristol opens its gates. Lord Churchill deserts to him. The Princess Anne joins Danby.
8. James resolves to flee to France, is caught and is brought back.
9. William enters London. James escapes to France.
10. William assumes, by request, provisional authority and calls the Convention. (January 22nd 1689.)

IV. The Convention.

(See *T-L.*, Chap. xv., and *M.*, Chap. x.)

A. The parties in it.]

1. Blind enthusiasts for James II.—few in number.
2. Ultra-Republicans—also few.
3. The Tory Party, divided as follows :
 - a. Sherlock's party—strong among the Clergy—wished to restore James on condition of his guaranteeing the Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution of the realm.

- b. Sancroft's party—also strong among the Clergy—held that the King's stupidity, perverseness, and superstition entitled the nation to treat him as insane; that a regent should be appointed to perform the kingly functions.
- c. Danby's party—the majority in the Tory party—held that the King had, by his flight, abdicated the Throne; but the Throne cannot be vacant; therefore the Princess of Orange should be at once proclaimed.
- d. The Whigs—not divided like the Tories—held that James had broken the contract between King and people, and had therefore forfeited the crown. The nation should, at once, through its Parliament, elect a new King and lay down conditions upon which he should rule.

B. Its proceedings.

- 1. After discussion the Commons agreed to the following resolutions :
 - a. "That King James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between King and people, and having, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom, has abdicated the Government, and that the Throne is thereby vacant."
 - b. "That it hath been found, by experience, inconsistent with the safety and welfare of the Kingdom to be governed by a Popish prince."
- 2. The Lords at once agreed to the second resolution, but took up a considerable time in discussing the first. They resolved :

- a. That there should *not* be a Regency.
 - b. That there was an original contract between the King and the people.
 - c. That James, as stated, had misgoverned the country.
 - d. That he had “deserted,” not “abdicated,” the country.
 - e. That the throne was *not* vacant.
3. William then explained his position. “He had no mind to be his wife’s gentleman-usher.” Mary declined to accept the Crown except in conjunction with her husband.
4. The Lords gave way and resolution carried that William and Mary be declared King and Queen.
5. The Declaration of Right drawn up. “It contains:—
- a. A recital of all the arbitrary and illegal acts committed by James II.; of his abdication and the consequent vacancy of the throne.
 - b. An emphatic assertion, nearly following the words of the previous recital, that all such enumerated acts are illegal.
 - c. A resolution that the Crown should be settled on William and Mary for their joint and separate lives, but with the administration of the Government, during their joint lives, in William alone; and after the decease of the survivor, on the descendants of Mary, then on Anne another issue, and lastly on the issue of William.
6. Tender of the Crown to William and Mary and their acceptance on these conditions.
7. “In the second session of the Convention Parliament, which reassembled in October, 1689, the Declaration of Right was embodied and confirmed with some slight but important amendments, in a

regular Act of the Legislature. For text of Bill of Rights see *T-L.*

V. Acts Passed to settle the affairs of the Country.

(Besides *G.* see *H.* Chap xv., *M.* Chap. xi., xiv., xv.)

1. In the beginning of 1689 the Convention voted itself a Parliament. By the same Act it was provided, "that no person should, after the first of March, sit or vote in either House without taking the Oaths to the new King and Queen." This Oath was refused by the Primate and several Bishops.
2. The method of granting the revenue was discussed. The grant of the royal revenue was restricted to a term of four years. A burst of royal anger led to the grant being made an annual one.
3. The MUTINY ACT conferred power on the officers of the army to preserve discipline, and made provision for the payment of the army, but both pay and disciplinary powers were granted only for a single year. In this connection the history of the Standing Army may be revised.
4. THE TOLERATION ACT. Its object to relieve Non-conformists from severe penalties directed against them as dissenting from the faith and worship of the Catholic Church. Provisions—exempted "from the penalties of existing statutes against conventicles and absence from Church, all persons who should take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and subscribe to a declaration against transubstantiation." For full provisions see histories. Result—It "established a group of religious bodies."
5. ACT for SETTLING the OATHS of ALLEGIANCE AND SUPREMACY. Provided that "no person should at

any future time be admitted to any office, civil, military, ecclesiastical or academical without taking the Oaths to William and Mary." Provided also "that every person holding a civil or military office must take the Oath before 1st of August, 1689." Furious disputes arose whether this should apply to those holding ecclesiastical or academical offices. Decided in the affirmative. The NON-JURORS, those who refused to take this Oath. Among them the Primate and six Bishops.

6. The CORPORATION ACT restored the rights of those Corporations which had surrendered their charters to the Crown during the last two reigns.
7. The ACT OF GRACE, passed after Parliament had refused to pass a Bill of Indemnity. "An Act of Indemnity passes through all the stages through which other laws pass, and may, during its progress, be amended by either House. An Act of Grace is received with peculiar marks of respect, is read only once by the Lords and once by the Commons, and must be either rejected altogether or accepted as it stands."—M.
8. The TREASON ACT. Object—To define more precisely what constituted treason, and to afford the accused better opportunities of defence. Provisions—The accused to have a copy of the articles of indictment five days before the trial, to have the assistance of counsel, to be proved guilty by at least *two* witnesses. Passed 1696.
9. Bills proposed but which failed to pass.
 - a. The Triennial Bill—vetoed by William.
 - b. The Place Bill, excluding all persons in the employment of the State from a seat in Parliament.—Defeated in the House of Lords.

- c. The Comprehension Bill, modifying the Prayer Book so as to render possible a return of the Non-Conformists.
 - d. Bill to repeal the Corporation Act of the reign of Charles II.
 - e. The Indemnity Bill mentioned above.
10. ACT OF SETTLEMENT, (1701), a sequel to the Bill of Rights. Reasons for its passing—James II. had just died and his son had been recognized by Louis of France as the legitimate King of England. Further, the Duke of Gloucester, only surviving child of the Princess Anne, had died in the preceding year. It was thought expedient, therefore, to define the succession and to settle more clearly the Royal Prerogative in several particulars.

Its principal provisions :

- a. The Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and her heirs, being and continuing Protestants, to be next in succession to the throne, after the respective descendants of King William and the Princess Anne.
- b. That the sovereign shall be a member of the Church of England.
- c. That the English people should not be required to defend any possessions of its King other than those belonging to England unless so resolved by Parliament.
- d. That the consent of Parliament must be obtained, should the sovereign wish to leave the country.
- e. That all measures recommended by the Privy Council must be signed by those advising them.
- f. That only those native-born can be members of the Privy Council, or members of Parliament, or hold any civil or military office.

- g. That no person holding an office under the Crown can be a member of Parliament.
- h. That judges shall hold their position for life and good conduct.
- i. That the royal pardon shall not be pleadable to an impeachment.

The 4th, 5th, and 7th of these clauses were subsequently repealed.

VI. Results of the Revolution.

1. It gave the death blow to the doctrines of the Divine right of Kings and of passive obedience. An English monarch is now as much the creature of an Act of Parliament as the pettiest taxpayer in his realm.
2. It established "the right of the people, through its representatives, to depose the King, to change the order of the succession, and to set upon the throne whom they would."
3. It transferred the sovereignty from the King to the House of Commons.
4. It gave the Commons the control of the revenue.
5. It, (by the Toleration Act), gave liberty of Faith and Worship to those who refused to conform to the Established Church.

VII. The Revolution in Scotland.

1. The South of Scotland at once declared for William. The Episcopalian Clergy driven from their parishes.
2. William, on the advice of Scotch Lords in London, summoned a Convention Parliament. It resolved :
 - (a) that James had forfeited the Crown ; (b) to offer the Crown to William and Mary ; (c) to draw up a Claim of Right ; (d) to abolish Prelacy.
3. Crown accepted by William ; Claim agreed to.

4. Rising of the Highlanders under Graham of Claverhouse. "All that the Revolution meant to a Highlander was the restoration of the House of Argyle."
5. Battle of Killiecrankie, July 27th, 1689.
6. The means taken to bring the Clans into subjection. The massacre of Glencoe.
7. The Scotch Parliament rejects the Toleration Act proposed by William.

VIII. The Revolution in Ireland.

1. Tyrconnell's Lord-Lieutenancy. "Every Englishman was turned out of office. The English settlers were at the mercy of the natives, on whom they had trampled since Cromwell's day."
2. When James flees to France Tyrconnell intrigues to gain time. Fear of a massacre by the Irish.
3. James invited to Ireland, his landing. His plans—To aid the revolt in Scotland and to invade England. The plans fail.
4. The siege of Londonderry. Rout of the besieging force.
5. The Parliament called by James. Its measures—The Act of Settlement repealed, Bill of Attainder passed, Religious freedom withdrawn.
6. Schomberg sent to Ireland, (Autumn, 1679), compelled to pass the winter at Dundalk.
7. In spring of 1690, Irish reinforced from France. William crosses to Ireland. Battle of the Boyne, 1st (12th) July. Schomberg killed. James flees to Kinsale and takes ship for France.
8. The Irish, under Sarsfield make a stand at Limerick. William, compelled to return to England, leaves the command to Churchill.
9. Churchill's successes—Cork and Kinsale taken before the coming of winter.

10. Spring of 1691. Ginkel seizes Athlone. Battle of Aughrim. Sarsfield's surrender.
11. The treaties of Limerick. 1. The *military* treaty permitted such of Sarsfield's soldiers as chose to follow him to embark for France. Very few chose to remain. 2. The civil treaty stipulated "that the Catholics of Ireland should enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as were consistent with the law, or as they had enjoyed in the reign of Charles the Second." An amnesty was promised to all who should submit and take the Oath of Allegiance. They were to retain their property, and to be allowed to exercise their profession.
12. The civil treaty never ratified. "The most terrible legal tyranny under which a nation has ever groaned avenged the rising under Tyrconnell." "Hewers of wood and drawers of water."

SECOND TOPIC.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF WILLIAM AND MARY, AND OF WILLIAM ALONE.

(Students should use their atlas).

- A. The Campaigns in Scotland and Ireland as given above.
- B. War with France. Declared May, 1689.
 1. Its causes.—The intervention of Louis on behalf of James, the remembrance of the ways in which Louis had interfered with the Government of England during the reigns of James and Charles, and the injury to Protestantism by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

2. England joins the League of Augsбург. See *M.*, Chap. vii.
3. First engagement—a naval one—indecisive. English leader, Admiral Herbert, incapable. French masters of the seas. Danger of a Jacobite rising in England. William unable to send soldiers either to France or Ireland.
4. French gain a victory off Beachy Head, 1690. Land and burn Teignmouth. Are vigorously opposed. The news of the Boyne puts an end, for a time, to all dreams of a rising in favor of James.
5. 1691. William sets out for Holland to take command of the Allies in person. No battle of any moment.
6. 1692. Great preparations on both sides for continuing the war. James gets together an army of 20,000 refugees to attempt, with French aid, a landing in England. William leaves the defence of England to the Queen and embarks to take the command in Holland. But the English Admiral, Russell, though of Jacobite leanings, was determined to fight. “If I meet them I will fight them, even if King James were on board.” French defeated off Cape La Hogue. On the Continent the French take Namur and compel the allies to retreat after Steinkirk. The English once more masters of the sea.
7. 1693. French take the fortresses of Huy and Charleroi and defeat the allies at Neer-Winden and Landen. In England “everything seemed to prognosticate a return to the Stuart line, and the Princess Anne wrote to her father requesting his forgiveness.” But France exhausted, and Louis desires peace which is refused.

8. 1694. William's plans communicated to Louis, as is supposed, by Marlborough. The English fail in an attack on Brest, but succeed in surprising Dieppe and Havre-de-Grâce. On the Continent the French still have everything their own way.
9. 1695. Namur recaptured by William (September)—the first great triumph of the Alliance.
10. 1696. Financial difficulties (reformation of the coinage) prevent vigorous measures abroad.
11. 1697. Treaty of Ryswick (September). Terms:—“(1) That neither sovereign should countenance any schemes against the other, (2) that free intercourse be restored, (3) that the Hudson's Bay dispute be referred to commissioners, and (4) that in the event of the renewal of hostilities, six months' notice be given to the subjects of either nation to remove their effects.” Louis surrendered most of his conquests, but kept Strasburg and several fortified towns in Flanders. Louis, of course, recognized William as King of England, and (see first clause) abandoned the cause of James II.

THIRD TOPIC.

THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

(A valuable book for the study of this topic is “The Age of Queen Anne,” by E. E. Morris: Longmans & Co. Its author is a teacher of experience. Students should use their atlas).

I. Its Causes.

1. The European situation. Danger to the liberty of Europe from French aggression.
2. The claimants to the Spanish throne. The Dauphin, Joseph of Bavaria, the Emperor Leopold

3. The First Partition Treaty. Joseph to get Spain and its possessions. Philip of Anjou to get Naples and Sicily as a separate kingdom. Guipuscoa to be added to France. Archduke Charles to rule the Milanese. (1698.)
4. Death of Joseph. Second Partition Treaty.—Archduke Charles to be King of Spain. Philip to get as before. France to get in addition the Milanese.
5. Irritation in Spain at this cutting and carving without saying "by your leave." Finds vent against the English and Dutch. Why? Charles II. leaves Spain by will to Philip of Anjou.
6. Charles II. dies. Louis repudiates his obligations. His son becomes King of Spain—*Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées.*
7. The English averse to war, but Louis makes three mistakes, the last of which makes war inevitable.
 - a. Louis reserved Philip's right of succession to the French Crown.
 - b. He garrisoned the Spanish Netherlands with French soldiers.
 - c. He promised James II. to recognize his son as the King of England.
8. War declared, 1702.

II. Course of the War.

1. The Grand Alliance revived, Its general aims :
 - a. To place Archduke Charles on the throne of Spain.
 - b. To keep down the power of France by preventing France from retaining the Netherlands, and by hindering the union of the Crowns of France and Spain.
2. Death of William III. Accession of Queen Anne. Influence of Lady Marlborough over her. Marlborough the hero of the war. His history.

CLAIMANTS TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

Philip III,
King of Spain.

Philip IV.
of Spain.

Mary Anne = Emperor Ferdinand.

Charles II.
d. 1700
without issue.

Maria Theresa = Louis XIV.
at her marriage slemly renounced her rights to the throne of Spain

Louis the Dauphin.
waived his claim in favor of his second son.

Maximilian = Mary Antoinette
elector of Bavaria.

Joseph, Emperor, 1705.

Charles, claim weakest by descent, but barred by no renunciation. In 1711 elected

Philip of Anjou.
To this prince, Charles II. willed his crown. Took the title of Philip V.
His line reigned in Spain till 1868.

candidate of 1st Partition Treaty d. 1699.

Charles VI.

3. How the powers of Europe ranged themselves.
 - a. On the side of the Grand Alliance: (1) The Emperor ; (2) Four of the Nine Electors ; (3) Minor Princes of Germany and Denmark ; (4) Holland ; (5) England ; (6) After first year, Savoy and Portugal.
 - b. On the French side : (1) France ; (2) Spain and her Dependencies ; two of the Nine Electors, Bavaria and Cologne.
 4. Where the war was carried on : In general, wherever a Frenchman and an Englishman met. In particular, (1) In Flanders and the Rhine Provinces ; (2) Northern Italy ; (3) In Spain.
 5. The aim of Marlborough—To clear the Netherlands of the French, to penetrate France and to compel Louis to grant the demands of the Grand Alliance.
 6. Other leaders—Prince Eugène, Lord Peterborough.
 7. Events of the war, by years.
1702. a. In Flanders, Marlborough cleared from French occupation a wedge with Liège as its apex, the Rhine as its base, and the Meuse as one of its sides, and thereby protected the Dutch frontier at one of its most vulnerable points.
- b. In Spain, Duke of Ormond fails in his attack on Cadiz, but seizes the West Indian treasure fleet.
- c. In North Italy, victory of Cremona won by Prince Eugene, and passes into Tyrol secured.
1703. a. Marlborough managed to widen the base of his triangular wedge by the capture of Bonn on the Rhine, and to drive it a little further home by the capture of the fortress of Huy.
- b. In Bavaria, allies defeated at Hochstadt and Landau.
- c. Rising of French Protestants in the Cévennes.

1704. a. Louis resolves to attack Vienna. Marlborough's plan to strike across the Rhine, meet Eugene, and prevent the junction of the French armies in Bavaria. Battle of Blenheim. The power of Louis broken, and prestige of the French arms destroyed.
- b. In Spain, Earl of Galway, with an army of English and Portuguese, opposes Duke of Berwick, an illegitimate son of James II. Sir George Rooke captures Gibraltar.
- c. An English fleet sent to assist the Camisards, but owing to a mistake it sails away without doing so.
1705. Only important events take place in Spain. An English force sent under Lord Peterborough, to attack Spain from the east. He captures Barcelona. Catalonia declares for the Archduke. The war of the Camisards comes to an end.
1706. The year of victory.
- a. In Flanders — The victory of Ramillies. The Netherlands cleared of the French.
- b. In Italy—Turin in danger of being captured. The siege raised by Prince Eugene. The battle of Turin. The French demoralized. Savoy secured to the Grand Alliance.
- c. In Spain—Peterborough raises the siege of Barcelona that had been besieged. Galway marches from the west and enters Madrid, but obliged immediately to quit it. Spaniards become loyal to Philip.
1707. The year of disaster.
- a. In Flanders—Marlborough fettered by the slowness of the Dutch Deputies, was unable to accomplish anything.
- b. In Spain—The battle of Almanza, Galway defeated by Berwick, the greatest defeat the Allies had

- suffered during the war. Only the Province of Catalonia remained faithful to the Allies.
- c. The Allies defeated on the Rhine by Villars.
 - d. Part of an English fleet in the Mediterranean lost, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the commander, drowned.
1708. In Flanders—The French gaining ground, lay siege to Oudenarde. Eugene joins Marlborough. Battle of Oudenarde, and capture of Lille.
1709. Negotiations for peace. Conditions offered to Louis : (1) Philip to give up the throne of Spain ; (2) the Protestant succession to the English throne to be recognized ; (3) the Pretender to be banished ; (4) the Dutch to have a strong chain of fortresses in Flanders. Subsequently a clause added requiring Louis to assist in driving his grandson from the throne. "*If I must continue the war, I will contend against my enemies rather than against my own family.*" Louis appeals to the country, receives a noble response.
- a. Marlborough wishes to fight his way into France ; meets Villars at Malplaquet and defeats him. The Allies at last on the borders of France.
 - b. Port Mahon, in Minorca, taken by English. Louis withdraws the French troops from Spain.
1710. Stanhope, the English general in Spain, tries to advance into Spain from Catalonia, which was still faithful to Charles. Wins the battles of Almenara and Saragossa. Madrid entered a second time, but the Allies again compelled to retreat. In the retreat the English surrounded and compelled to surrender. This the last campaign in Spain.
- Marlborough enters France.
- England getting weary of the war. The excitement arising from the trial of Dr. Sacheverell causes a Tory majority to be returned to Parliament.
- The Archduke Charles elected Emperor.

1711. Marlborough captures Bouchain in France.
An expedition to capture Quebec is a failure.
Marlborough dismissed from his command on the charge of having taken money from a Jew who had a contract to supply the army with bread.
Duke of Ormond appointed to command the English troops, but the latter separated from the other troops.
Negotiations going on for peace.
1712. Villars wins a victory over Eugene at Denain.
1713. Peace concluded at Utrecht.

III. Arguments for and against the Peace.

1. For the Treaty.
 - a. The war a great burden to England ; increase of national debt.
 - b. Strength of patriotism in Spain enlisted on the side of Philip V.
 - c. The union of Spain and Austria more dangerous than that of Spain and France.
2. Against the Treaty.
 - a. Necessity for seizing the opportunity of preventing danger from France for the future.
 - b. Worthlessness of renunciations.
 - c. The scanty fruits of such splendid triumphs.

IV. Results of the War.

1. To France—The Spanish monarchy left in the hands of the Bourbons.
2. To England—The possessions of Gibraltar and Minorca, Hudson's Bay Territory, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
3. To Spain—The loss of possessions in Italy and the Netherlands.
4. To Prussia—The acknowledgment of its status as a Kingdom.
5. To the Dutch—Gain of a barrier against France in the Netherlands

FOURTH TOPIC.

THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

1. Discontent in Scotland. Causes—(1) The failure of the DARIEN Company; (2) the Scottish merchants were excluded from the trade of the English possessions in the East; (3) the Scotch were not consulted when the Act of Settlement was passed.
2. The Scottish Parliament passes an Act of Security. Provisions—"That although the Scottish succession should be retained in the Protestant line, yet on no account should the same person who might be chosen for England reign in Scotland, unless the independence of the Scottish nation and Parliament be acknowledged, and the religion, trade and liberty of the people secured against English influence."
3. War threatened between the countries, but Queen Anne gives her assent to the Act of Security, and procures the appointment of commissioners to negotiate the union of the two countries.
4. The measure very unpopular in both countries; Scotch afraid to lose their nationality; English jealous of the advantages to be given the Scotch.
5. Act of Union finally passes Parliament, 1707.
6. Its provisions—
 - a. That the two kingdoms become one, under the name of Great Britain.
 - b. That the succession to the United Kingdom be in the Princess Sophia and the heir of her body, being Protestants.
 - c. That there be one Parliament; Scotland to be represented by 16 peers and 45 commoners.

- d. That the subjects of both kingdoms have equal rights commercially, and be subject to similar restrictions.
 - e. The laws of public policy and civil government to be the same for both countries.
 - f. The Scottish courts of judicature to remain unchanged.
 - g. The Church of Scotland to be maintained in all its rights and privileges.
 - h. The same taxes and customs to be levied in both parts of the United Kingdom.
7. Results of the Union—
- a. “England gained in the removal of a constant danger of treason and war.”
 - b. Scotland had new avenues of wealth opened to her; from this time dates the rise of her great commercial towns.
 - c. The Highlanders of Scotland were reduced to peace and order.
 - d. Scottish national feeling remained, but jealousy of England began to disappear.
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FIFTH TOPIC.

THE RISE AND GROWTH OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

(See particularly *T. L.*, Chap. xvi.)

1. The “temper” of the House of Commons after the Revolution. It “drove William and his Ministers to despair.”
2. The proposal of Sutherland.—“To recognize practically the new power of the Commons by choosing

the Ministers of the Crown exclusively from among the members of the party which was strongest in the Lower House."

3. The position of the Ministers previous to this time—responsible to the King. The Privy Council—the only legally recognized body of advisers of the King. The Cabinet—dates from the reign of Charles II., a sort of committee of the Privy Council, has never been recognized by law; its present position and influence due to the party system. "Since the Revolution it has become a Ministry, nominally appointed by the sovereign, but in reality an Executive Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, practically chosen by the majority of the House of Commons."
 4. Between 1693 and 1696 William entrusted the chief administrative offices to the Whigs, who were then in a majority in the Commons.
 5. Union of the Whig Ministers—"the Junto." Measures pass rapidly.
 6. But system not yet established. In 1698 Whigs kept their office although a majority against them. Disunion again until 1705.
 7. Under the first two Georges the Cabinet system fully and finally established. Reason for this in the personal character of these Kings.
 8. George III. sought to overturn the system, but it was too firmly established.
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SIXTH TOPIC.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND UNDER WILLIAM AND ANNE.

(Besides Macaulay, see Morris's "Age of Queen Anne," and particularly the *Spectator*.)

I. Population.

1. Population of England and Wales estimated at six millions.
2. One-tenth of the population in London.
3. Other important towns.—Bristol, chief seaport; Norwich, the largest manufacturing town; York, Exeter, Shrewsbury, Worcester. Bath was the fashionable watering-place.

II. Manner of Life.

1. In the towns.
 - a. Typical characters, see *Spectator*, No. 2.
 - b. Fashions, etc., *Spectator* 45, 50, 81, 98, 102, 104, 127, etc.
 - c. Amusements, *Spectator* 13, 14, 235, etc.
 - d. Coffee houses and clubs, *Spectator* 1, 9, etc.
 - e. The exchange, *Spectator* 69.
 - f. Police service. "The Watch." "The Mohawks." The student is earnestly recommended to look over "*The Spectator*," as almost every phase of life is touched upon in its pages.
2. For life in the country the DeCoverley Papers in *The Spectator* are invaluable, 106, 107, 108, etc.

III. Pauperism.

1. One-fifth of the population estimated to be paupers. In 1873 only one twenty-seventh.

2. In Charles II's reign the sturdy beggar was transported.
3. In Queen Anne's reign they were compelled to enter the army.
4. By the statute of Elizabeth it was the duty of church wardens to "provide work, build poorhouses and to apprentice paupers."

IV. Land and Products.

1. The following table shows how the 37,000,000 acres of land in England and Wales were and are distributed :

	THEN.	NOW.
Arable.....	9	14½
Meadow.....	12	12
Woods.....	6	2
Unfit for cultivation.....	10	8½

—Morris.

2. Chief products—wheat, wool. Coal fields not largely worked.

V. Luxuries.

1. "It was calculated that in the year after the Revolution a quart (of beer) a day was brewed for every man, woman, and child in England."—*Morris.*
2. The use of tea and coffee was rapidly spreading.
3. Owing to the war with France port wine took the place of claret (a general name then for the French wines) with bad results.
4. "England and Wales consumed eleven million pounds of tobacco, and sent no less than seventeen millions to the continent, all of which came from the English plantations in Virginia."—*Morris.*

VI. Taxation.

1. In the reign of Charles II. the public revenue was about one million and a half.

2. How made up--The excise produced £585,000 ; the customs £530,000 ; the tax on chimneys, £200,000 ; the Crown Lands, etc., the remainder.

VII. The National Debt.

1. "There was a small national debt in England before the Revolution, Charles II. having taken the money of the goldsmiths and having told them that he would pay interest, though he would not repay the principal."—*Morris*.

2. The wars springing out of the Revolution necessitated the borrowing of money, hence the national debt.

3. Morris gives the following table showing the sums borrowed and the wars during which they were borrowed. The figures represent millions of pounds :

(a) William's War, ending with the peace of Ryswick	13½
(b) War of Spanish Succession.*	38
(c) The wars in George II.'s reign, and including the whole of the Seven Years' War.....	86
(d) War of American Independence.....	121
(e) Great French, or Napoleonic War.....	600

SEVENTH TOPIC.

LITERATURE AND ART.

I. General Literary Character of the Period.

1. Its writers have comparatively little of the indecency of the writers of the Restoration period.
2. They excel in form, in polish, in taste,
3. They have no great depth or originality ; they lack pathos and enthusiasm.

4. They paint with exquisite art, Society and Man in Society.
5. They are masters of wit and satire.
6. The prose writers are much more valuable than the poetical.

II. Typical Writers and Works.

1. Dryden (1630-1700). *Absalom and Achitophel*. *The Hind and Panther*.
2. Pope (1688-1744). *The Rape of the Lock*, *Essay on Man*, *The Dunciad*.
3. Addison (1672-1719). In poetry, *The Campaign*. In prose, *Essays in The Spectator*. In drama, *Cato*.
4. Swift (1666-1745). *Gulliver's Travels*.
5. Defoe (1661-1731). *Robinson Crusoe*.
6. Locke (1632-1704). *Essay on the Human Understanding*.
7. Gay (1688-1732). *The Beggars' Opera*.
8. Tillotson (1630-1694), Stillingfleet (1635-1699), South (1633-1716), theologians and preachers.

III. Art.

"The only art that really flourished in Queen Anne's time was Architecture, and that because England happened to possess an architect of consummate genius."—Morris.

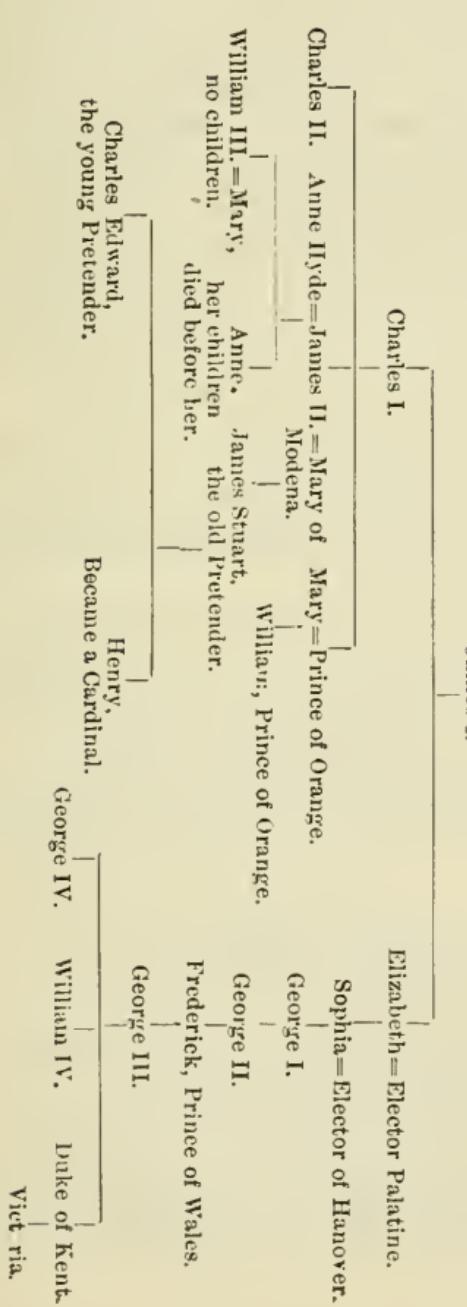
1. Sir Christopher Wren. "St. Paul's is Wren's greatest work, though some say that the Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a more perfect specimen of his art." Total cost of the cathedral, nearly £750,000. Begun 1675, finished 1710.
2. Sir John Vanbrugh. Built "at an expense to the nation of half a million pounds, Blenheim Palace, to be presented to the victorious Duke of Marlborough." An epigram says of him :

Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

EIGHTH TOPIC.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

I. How the Hanoverians came to get the Throne.



1. Their descent:

2. The Act of Settlement.**II. Character of George I. and George II.**

"Aliens in blood, in language, and in political sympathies they clung fondly to their beloved Hanover, and seemed to regard the Kingdom of Great Britain as an appendage, and rather an irksome appendage, to their small German Electorate."—*T.-L.* George III. wished "not to govern against law, but simply to govern—to be freed from the dictation of parties and ministers, to be, in effect, the first minister of the state." He gloried in the name of Briton.

III. Effects of the Accession of the House of Hanover.

1. The right to the throne was finally made to rest upon Parliamentary title.
2. The establishment of the Cabinet system of Government.
3. Owing to the personal character of the first two kings the power of the Crown became dormant.
4. The Tory party adhered for fifty years to the cause of the exiled Stuarts, and the Whigs had complete political control.

NINTH TOPIC.

ATTEMPTS OF THE STUARTS TO REGAIN THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.**I. The Rebellion of 1715.**

1. Before the death of Anne the Tory leaders were busily intriguing for the return of the Pretender, the Queen being favorable.

2. On the Queen's death the Whigs promptly took steps to secure the succession of George I.
3. Bolingbroke and other leaders were impeached but allowed to escape to the Continent.
4. Such disaffection among the Jacobite party—fanned by the clergy—that James the Pretender resolved to make a descent on the Highlands of Scotland, where his cause was particularly strong.
5. Jacobite rising in North of England and North of Scotland.
6. James's partisans defeated on the same day at Preston, in Lancashire, and Sheriffmuir in Scotland (Earl of Mar).
7. James arrives too late, with only a few friends (Louis XIV. had just died), is forced to return to France.
8. The English did not go into the rebellion very heartily.

II. The '45.

1. England at war with France (Austrian Succession).
2. France places a force at the service of the Young Pretender to invade Scotland and thus distract the attention of England.
3. A storm disperses the fleet—what escaped, goes back.
4. Prince Charles resolves to make the attempt with only a few followers.
5. Lands at Glenfinnan (West of Scotland). Highland chieftains join him, marches to Edinburgh, wins the battle of Preston-Pans, marches into England, reaches Derby, receives no support, retreats to Scotland, defeats General Hawley at Falkirk (Jan. 1746), is defeated at Culloden by Duke of Cumberland (April), is a fugitive for months, finally escapes.
6. The hopes of the Stuarts extinguished for ever.
7. The Highlands reduced to order.

TENTH TOPIC.

ADMINISTRATION OF WALPOLE.

I. Came into Power on the failure of the South Sea Scheme. Administration lasted 1720-1741.

II. Reasons for his long lease of Power.

1. It was a period of political stagnation; the Tory party was gone.
2. The Whig party was led by a knot of great landed proprietors, whose influence was supreme.
3. He maintained the principles of the Revolution, kept out of war, and did not meddle with the Church.
4. The rapid growth of trade and commerce absorbed the energy of the nation.
5. Parliamentary corruption was systematically practised.

III. Walpole's Policy.

1. Foreign.—A peace policy.—Examples :

a. Avoidance of war with Spain between 1720-1729. Spain resolute to regain Provinces lost in war of Spanish Succession, to recover Gibraltar, Minorca, etc. Sees a chance if Emperor can be detached from the QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE (a survival of the Grand Alliance). Offers to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. Emperor agrees. The secret treaty is revealed. Formation of TRIPLE ALLIANCE, 1725. War averted for the time, but danger again, 1727. Walpole averts war by "diplomatic pressure." The Treaty of Seville, 1729. England (1731) guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.

b. England kept out of the Polish war, 1733-1736. "There are fifty thousand men slain this year in Europe, and not one Englishman."

- c. His struggle to maintain peace when the FAMILY COMPACT had aroused the suspicion and jealousy of England. France has recovered from the exhaustion of the war of Spanish Succession. Alliance with Spain to ruin the maritime supremacy of Britain (Family Compact). England, under Treaty of Utrecht, had right to trade with Spanish Colonies. Spain attempts to enforce restrictions of this treaty. Evaded by smuggling. Conflicts frequent between Spanish and English. Tales of cruelty brought to England. Walpole compelled to give way, 1739.
- 2. Colonial.—Broke through the prejudices of the time. Allowed Georgia and the Carolinas to export rice directly to any part of Europe. In middle of century profits of colonial trade two millions a year.
- 3. Domestic.—The first of England's Finance Ministers.
 - a. " Declared in a Speech from the Throne that nothing would more conduce to the extension of commerce than to make the exportation of our own manufactures, and the importation of the commodities used in the manufacture of them, as easy as may be."
 - b. Excise Bill, though withdrawn, " the first measure in which an English Minister showed any real grasp of the principles of taxation."
 - c. Although the nation was becoming rich Walpole practised a rigid economy. The public burdens reduced twenty millions before the death of George I.
 - d. Hated religious intolerance, yet never ventured to suggest the repeal of the laws against Non-Conformists.
 - e. Did not permit any tampering with public justice, or with personal liberty.
 - f. Though foully slandered, never meddled with the press.
 - g. Ruled Parliament largely by means of corruption.

IV. The Patriots.

1. Walpole too jealous of power, "was left, after twenty years of supremacy, with but one man of ability in his Cabinet."
2. Dismissed colleagues form a party. Pulteney, leader.
3. Ardent young Whigs join them. Leader, William Pitt.
4. Speeches of the party characterized by lofty appeals to patriotism.
5. Walpole's fall largely due to their attacks.

V. The Fall of Walpole.

1. Loss of the support of Queen Caroline, who managed the King.
 2. The bitter opposition of the patriots, supported by the Prince of Wales.
 3. The country tired of inaction. A more vigorous policy desired.
 4. Walpole charged with thwarting England's efforts on behalf of Maria Theresa.
 5. In his own Cabinet almost powerless. His colleagues men of no capacity, but influential, because rich. Hence blunders in the policy of the Ministry.
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ELEVENTH TOPIC.

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

1. The Emperor Charles VI. died 1740. Some time before his death he had issued a PRAGMATIC SANCTION by which he provided that his hereditary dominions should descend unbroken to his daughter, Maria Theresa. Spain, England and France had guaranteed that the provisions would be carried out.

2. France breaks her pledge, wishing to break up the Empire into a group of powers too weak to resist her aggression. Spain, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony each wish a share of the spoil. England alone remains true to her pledge.
 3. Walpole advises Maria Theresa to buy off Frederick of Prussia by giving him part of Silesia. She refuses.
 4. Maria Theresa defends her dominions nobly. England's part in the war of little value. Walpole resigns. Carteret succeeds him as Foreign Minister and carries out his plans.
 5. The Queen forced to cede Silcsia to Frederick. England makes new efforts on her behalf. George II. wins the battle of Dettingen. The French evacuate Germany.
 6. Austria in turn becomes ambitious. Frederick again joins France to oppose her. But Maria Theresa, successful for the time, meditates the division of Prussia. This unpopular in England. Carteret compelled to resign. The Pelhams follow Walpole's policy, and wish peace with Frederick. Peace made so far as Germany is concerned.
 7. War continues in other parts of Europe, in America and in Asia. Closed in 1748 by peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. England surrenders her gains at sea; France, those on land. This peace a mere pause in the struggle. Struggle continued in the Seven Years' War.
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TWELFTH TOPIC.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

1. French in America gradually making encroachments on the English. In India also they seek to drive out the English traders. National jealousy aroused that only waits for occasion to manifest itself."
2. George II. as ruler of Hanover is jealous of Prussia, with which his ministers seek to be in alliance. Russia also jealous of Prussia. Maria Theresa passionately desires to get back Silesia.
3. In 1755, Maria Theresa joins in league with France, Spain, Russia and Saxony against Prussia. Negotiations very secret.
4. In spite of George II.'s opposition, his ministers make a treaty with Frederick of Prussia, providing for the neutrality of Prussia and Hanover in any contest between England and France. Treaty gives offence. Prussia and England have to fight the rest of Europe.
5. Course of events. War opens disastrously. England unprepared. Port Mahon, in Minorca, lost. Admiral Byng retreats. Duke of Cumberland falls back before a French army and engages by convention of Closter-Seven to disband his forces. In America, French have possession of the Valley of the Mississippi. General despondency. "We are no longer a nation." Pitt comes to the front. His union with Newcastle. The tide of fortune turns. Plassey gives England control of Bengal (June, 1757). Frederick defeats the French at Rossbach (November, 1757). Soon after, at Leuthen, defeats the Austrians and clears Silesia of them. But a series of defeats reduces his fortunes to lowest

point (1759). England meanwhile gains three great victories—Minden, Quiberon, Quebec. Death of George II. (1760). War continues. Capture of Pondicherry destroys the power of the French in India. France makes a new “Family Compact” with Spain. Pitt wishes to declare war with Spain at once. George III. refuses. Pitt resigns. Lord Bute’s administration. War declared against Spain, 1762. English capture Havannah and many Spanish treasure-ships. Take also some islands of the French West Indies. Negotiations for peace (Nov. 1762). Peace of Paris (Feb. 1763).

6. Conditions of treaty.

- a. England obtained : Canada, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Louisiana, Dominica, St. Vincent and other islands in West Indies, Senegal, Minorca, the two Floridas (from Spain).
- b. France got back : Guadaloupe, Martinico, Belleisle.
- c. Spain got Havannah and Phillipine Islands in exchange for the two Floridas and the Spanish possessions in North America.
- d. Prussia did not lose any territory—held Silesia.

7. General results of the war.

- a. England becomes the head of a great Empire.
 - b. France is effectually checked in her aim to break up the unity of Germany.
 - c. The unity of Germany sprang from the victory of Rossbach.
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THIRTEENTH TOPIC.

THE RISE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

[See in particular Macaulay's essays on Clive and Hastings.]

1. East India Company formed in England, 1600. During the following century only three forts acquired—Fort St. George (Madras), Fort William (Calcutta), and Bombay.
2. Company devoted itself exclusively to trade. The forts protected by "Sepoys."
3. Attempt of the French to expel the English from India. Capture of Madras by Labourdonnais. Clive among the captives.
4. Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, conceives plans for the creation of a French Empire in India. Circumstances favourable. Mogul Empire falling to pieces. Duplcix offers his sword to the Emperor. Becomes virtually master of the Court of Hyderabad. Places a creature of his own on the throne of the Carnatic. This Nabob had almost conquered the Carnatic when Clive interfered, (1751).
5. Clive surprises Arcot ; is besieged in its fort ; the Mahrattas relieve him. Clive twice defeats the combined forces of French and natives. His health breaks down.
6. Clive returns, 1756, to India. Goes to Bengal to avenge the massacre of the Black Hole of Calcutta.
7. Battle of Plassey, (1757).
8. The East India Company places a creature of its own on the throne of Bengal. His rule soon merely nominal.
9. Battle of Wandewash, 1760, gained by Colonel Coote over Lally, French Governor of Pondicherry, establishes British supremacy over Southern India.

FOURTEENTH TOPIC.

THE ENGLISH IN THE NEW WORLD.

1. The Pre-Revolution Period.

(For Constitutional aspect consult "May's History.")

A. The period of settlement.

Virginia settled in beginning of seventeenth century by English gentlemen.

Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore, a convert to Catholicism.

New England States settled by Puritans.

Pennsylvania colonized by Penn and the Quakers.

New York State obtained from Dutch in Charles II.'s reign.

Georgia became in George II.'s reign a refuge for English debtors, and for the persecuted Protestants of Germany.

B. The period of conflict with the French.

In the middle of the eighteenth century Montcalm forms the project "of extending the French dominion over the broad plains of the Ohio and the Missouri, from Canada to the Mississippi, and of cutting off the English colonies from all access to the west." All Englishmen ordered to quit this territory. The English Government bestirs itself. Acadians driven out. An Ohio Company formed. French drive out the Ohio settlers and establish Fort Duquesne. Braddock attempts to take this fort. His force is routed, himself slain.

Three English expeditions prepared, "one to the Ohio valley, one to Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain,

while a third, under General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen sailed to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.” (1758).—*G.*

First and third expeditions successful, second a failure.
1759.—French evacuate Ticonderoga. English capture Fort Niagara. In September, Quebec taken by Wolfe.

1760.—Montreal taken by Amherst. End of French rule in Canada.

C. Relation of Colonies to the Mother Country.

1. Political.—“Every Colony was a little State, complete in its legislature, its judicature, and its executive administration. But, at the same time, it acknowledged the sovereignty of the mother country, the prerogatives of the Crown, and the legislative supremacy of Parliament. The assent of the King, or his representative, was required to give validity to Acts of the Colonial Legislature, his *veto* annulled them, while the Imperial Parliament was able to bind the Colony by its Acts, and to supersede all local legislation. Every Colonial judicature was also subject to an appeal to the King in Council at Westminster.”—*May.*

Practically the Colonies were left to themselves.

2. Commercially.—“She suffered no other country but herself to supply her wants; she appropriated many of her exports, and, for the sake of her own manufactures, insisted that their produce should be sent to her in an unmanufactured state. By the Navigation Acts their produce could only be exported to England in English ships. . . . In compensation for this monopoly she gave a preference to the produce of her own Colonies, by prohibiting any pro-

te tive duties upon foreign commodities. In claiming a monopoly of their markets she, at the same time, gave them a reciprocal monopoly of her own."—*May.*

FIFTEENTH TOPIC.

KINGLY POWER SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

(Beside T-L., students will do well to consult May's Constitutional History, and that of Prof. C. D. Yonge.)

1. "In outer seeming the Revolution of 1688 had only transferred the sovereignty over England from James to William and Mary. In actual fact it was transferring the sovereignty from the King to the House of Commons."—*G.*
2. Yet the personal influence of the King was very great "William III. was his own Prime Minister, his own Foreign Minister, his own Commander-in-Chief. Queen Anne not only regularly presided at Cabinet Councils, but, occasionally attended debates in the House of Lords."—*T-L.*
3. The change brought about under George I.—He did not know enough English to preside at Cabinet meetings. He cared nothing for English politics. Similarly George II. "Having lent their name and authority to competent Ministers, they acted upon their advice, and aided them by all the means at the disposal of the Court."—*May.*
4. George III. attempts "*not only to reign but to govern.*" Circumstances favourable to his design : (a) He was born

and educated in England ; (b) He was personally popular ; (c) He was possessed of a strong will and considerable talents for intrigue ; (d) The Tory party were now loyal and earnest supporters of the King ; (e) The Whig party was broken into factions ; (f) The King was the fountain of honor ; he could bestow honors, dignities, places and preferments.

5. Difficulties in the King's way : (a) His ministers were responsible to Parliament for every act of their administration ; (b) They had been so long accustomed to exercise the power of the Crown that they were reluctant to give it up ; (c) The Whig families had for fifty years dispensed the patronage of the Crown ; (d) The House of Commons was difficult to control in the King's interests.
6. Means adopted by the King to carry out his design : (a) The formation of a party, "The King's Friends" ; (b) Persistent efforts to break up all parties that thwarted his will ; (c) Dismissed as soon as possible the Ministers in power at his accession, (Pitt and Newcastle) ; (d) Supported, with all the resources at his command, Lord Bute, who became his mouthpiece ; (e) Interfered in the election of members of Parliament ; (f) Employed bribery, etc., to gain adherents in the House of Commons ; (g) Forced those Ministers who would not obey his will implicitly to resign or to sacrifice largely their convictions ; (h) Dismissed from their offices those members of Parliament who opposed his favorite Ministers.
7. Relation of the King to the Ministers during his reign.
 - a. Pitt and Newcastle—Pitt too great to be subservient ; Newcastle, no longer consulted in the disposal of patronage, resigned after "numerous affronts."
 - b. Bute—entirely subservient. Only eleven months in office. Intensely unpopular with the people (1763).

- c. Grenville—"differed as to their relative powers, but too well agreed in their policy, both arbitrary, impatient of opposition, and resolute in the exercise of authority." Chief acts of this Minister: (1) Proceedings against Wilkes; (2) The first taxation of America. King sought to dismiss him, (early in 1765), but was unable to get any one to take office. At length, (late in the same year), he could no longer endure the Grenville Ministry and dismissed it.
- d. Rockingham, leader of the Whig aristocracy, had recently been dismissed from his Lord-Lieutenancy for opposing the King. Relation of the King to this Minister suggested by his conduct in the matter of the repeal of the Stamp Act. "He, (the King), resisted this measure in Council, but, finding Ministers resolved to carry it, he opposed them in Parliament by the authority of his name, and by his personal influence over a considerable body of Parliamentary adherents." In July, 1766, they were ungraciously dismissed.
- e. Duke of Grafton.—Pitt, as Earl Chatham, the ruling spirit of the Ministry for over two years, then, his health giving way, he resigned. Grafton's Ministry continued till 1770. Pitt, during his term of office, played into the King's hands by helping to break up parties. The Duke of Grafton, "partly from indolence and partly from facility, consented to follow the stronger will of his sovereign."
- f. Lord North. 1770-1782. "That Minister, by principle a Tory, and favorable to prerogative,—in character indolent and good-tempered, and personally attached to the King,—yielded up his own opinions and judgment, and for years consented to be the passive instrument of the royal will. The persecution of Wilkes, the straining of parliamentary privi-

lege, and the coercion of America, were the disastrous fruits of the Court policy. Throughout this administration the King staked his personal credit upon the success of his measures, and regarded opposition to his Ministry as an act of disloyalty, and their defeat as an affront to himself."—*May*.

In 1780 a resolution was moved in the House of Commons declaring "that the influence of the Crown had increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." When the North Ministry was overthrown the King spoke of retiring to Hanover rather than submit to the limitation of his power which a change of Ministry would bring.

- g.* Rockingham.—Policy distasteful to the King. "Its first principle was the concession of independence to America, which he had so long resisted ; its second was the reduction of the influence of the Crown by the abolition of offices, the exclusion of contractors from Parliament, and the disfranchisement of revenue officers."—*May*. Ministry only a few months in office.
- h.* Lord Shelburne.—In office only nine months. Trusted to maintain himself entirely by the King. Overthrown by a coalition of the followers of North and Fox.
- i.* Duke of Portland.—North and Fox the real leaders. The King said, "to such a Ministry, he never would give his confidence, and that he would take the first moment for dismissing them." Opportunity came in opposing Fox's India Bill.
- j.* William Pitt (1783-1801).—The struggle between Pitt on the one side, and North and Fox on the other. Pitt triumphs. The King "had now a Minister, who, with higher abilities and larger views of State Policy, had a will even stronger than his own. . . If the King was no longer his own Minister, as in the time of Lord

North, he had the satisfaction of seeing his own principles carried out by hands far abler than his own."—*May*. The influence of the Crown now greater than ever. Pitt resigned, 1801, owing to the King's persistent refusal to sanction a measure for the relief of Roman Catholics.

- k.* Mr. Addington.—Enjoyed the confidence and even the affection of the King.
 - l.* Pitt's second Ministry.—Pitt wished to have the assistance of Fox. The King resolved "not to admit Fox to his Councils, even at the hazard of a civil war." Pitt's lofty temper now distasteful to the King. Death of Pitt, 1806.
 - m.* Lord Grenville and Fox.—Ministry "maintained its ground so long as it was tolerated at Court, but when it ventured to offend the King's religious scruples it fell suddenly, like that of Pitt in 1801."
 - n.* Duke of Portland and Mr. Percival. King became insane, 1810.
 - S. Since the reign of George III. the personal influence of the sovereign has steadily declined.
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SIXTEENTH TOPIC.

THE ENGLISH IN THE NEW WORLD.

II. The War of American Independence.

A. Causes. (See in particular *May*.)

- 1. As has been seen (14th topic), the English colonies had been left very much to themselves. "In matters of imperial concern, England imposed her own

policy ; but otherwise left them free. Asking no aid from her, they escaped her domination. All their expenditure, civil and military, was defrayed by taxes raised by themselves."—*May*.

2. In pursuance of his general policy, George III. determined to make the colonies contribute to the general revenues of the government. Following are arguments in favor of this determination :
 - a. Much of the national debt had been incurred in defence of the colonies.
 - b. Other States had been accustomed to enrich themselves by the taxation of their dependencies.
 - c. Constitutional lawyers held that it was competent for Parliament to tax the colonies.
 - d. Parliament had on many occasions passed acts providing for the levy of colonial import and export duties.

Arguments against :

- a. The colonies had had no voice in the wars by which England's debt had been incurred.
 - b. The colonies had taxed themselves heavily for protection against the foes of the mother country with whom they had no quarrel.
 - c. Granted that Parliament could make laws for government of the colonies, yet, by constitutional usage, taxes were always granted by the people through their representatives.
3. The STAMP ACT passed 1765. The colonies individually and through representatives in a Congress denied the right of Parliament to pass such an Act.
4. Act repealed by Rockingham administration in spite of the obstinate resistance of the king and his friends (1766). At the same time, Declaratory Act passed,

asserting the supreme power of Parliament over the colonies, "in all cases whatsoever."

5. George III. intensely annoyed by the repeal of the Stamp Act. Determined to seize the first opportunity to undo the "fatal compliance of 1766."
6. In 1767, Townshend, notwithstanding what had happened, imposed a variety of small customs' duties on the colonies. Another period of agitation, and government withdraw all but a tax on tea (1769). Americans refuse to buy taxed tea.
7. Attack on tea-ships at Boston (1773) gives the King the opportunity for which he has been waiting.
8. King refuses to consider the question of compensation—Boston punished by having its port closed against all commerce. Massachusetts has its charter altered. Troops sent to "bring the Americans to their senses."
9. The colonies adopt the quarrel of Massachusetts. Hold a congress (1774) to arrange joint action.
10. Lord Chatham (1775) brings forward a measure providing for the repeal of the late Acts, for the security of the colonial charters, the abandonment of the claim to taxation and the recall of the troops. It is contemptuously rejected.
11. The congress of delegates adopt measures for general defense, raise an army and put Washington over it.

B. Course of War.

1. 1775. Skirmish of Lexington, April 19th.
2. Battle of Bunker's Hill.
3. The British troops cooped up during the winter (1775-6) in Boston. In spring they withdraw to New York.

4. General Arnold makes a raid upon Canada.
5. The Southern colonies expel their governors.
6. 1776. Declaration of Independence, July 4th.
7. Howe gains the victory of Brooklyn. Washington forced to evacuate New York and New Jersey. Later, gains some successes.
8. 1777. Burgoyne marches from Canada to seize the line of the Hudson ; then with the help of the army at New York, to cut off the New England States from the others. He finds himself confronted by General Gates. Surrenders at Saratoga (October).
9. Howe sails up the Chesapeake, defeats Washington at Brandywine, takes Philadelphia. Washington faces Howe's army at Valley Forge during the winter.
10. Chatham again tries to bring about a reconciliation—fails.
11. 1778. France and Spain conclude an alliance with the States. They declare war.
12. All hope of reconciliation passes away with the death of Pitt.
13. 1779. Gibraltar besieged. The Dutch join the league against England. In America the British generals are successful in the South.
14. 1780. Lord Cornwallis captures Charlestown and gains other successes. The United States bankrupt.
15. 1781. Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown.
16. Lord North resigns.
17. 1782. November. Preliminaries for peace signed.
18. 1783. Peace of Versailles.
Conditions: *a.* Independence of United States acknowledged.

- b. France to get a share of the Newfoundland fisheries, and islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- c. Spain to get Minorca.
- d. England to keep Canada and Newfoundland.

C. Results.

1. "If it crippled for a while the supremacy of the English nation, it founded the supremacy of the English race."—G. A great English-speaking nation was established in America in which, on a wide scale, English law, English institutions and English liberty began a new career.
2. The mother country was taught some useful lessons, from which in her subsequent dealings she profited. No further attempt was made to tax any of her colonies.

III. Canada Under British Rule.

(Student may consult Withrow's History.)

1. 1760-1764. Canada under a military government. The country divided into three jurisdictions—Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.
2. Indians dissatisfied with English rule. Pontiac's war.
3. In 1764, Canada formally annexed to British possessions by royal proclamation. Government established—a Governor and Council. Representative institutions promised as soon as the country became ready for them. English law, and English methods of conducting judicial proceedings introduced.
4. Dissatisfaction among the French. They are excluded from all offices and treated as a conquered race. They dislike the English law and English tenure of land.

4. THE QUEBEC ACT (1774). Its provisions:
 - a. "Extended the bounds of the province from Labrador to the Mississippi, from the Ohio to the watershed of Hudson's Bay.
 - b. "Established the right of the French to the observance of the Roman Catholic religion, without civil disability, and confirmed the tithes to the clergy, exempting, however, Protestants from their payment.
 - c. "Restored the French civil code, and established the English administration of law in criminal cases.
 - d. "Vested supreme authority in the Governor and Council, the latter being nominated by the crown, and consisting for the most part of persons of British birth."—W.
5. Canada and the American Revolution. Canada invited to join in the revolt. French fairly satisfied with the concessions of the Quebec Act refuse, but are apathetic as to the result of the contest between Britain and her colonies. The Americans invade Canada (1775). Montreal occupied. Ineffectual siege of Quebec by Arnold. The Americans compelled to retire (1776). In 1777, Burgoyne invades New York from Canada. Importance of Treaty of Versailles to Canada.—"By its terms, Canada was despoiled of the magnificent region lying between the Mississippi and the Ohio, and was divided from the new nation by the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, and the St. Croix River."—W. The war, followed by an exodus of U. E. Loyalists to Canada—10,000 to Ontario alone.

6. THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT (1791). The rapid development of what is now Ontario, since the American War, raised the question of its separation from Quebec.

- a. The Act "divided Canada into two provinces by a line coinciding chiefly with the Ottawa River."
- b. "In Upper Canada, British law, both civil and criminal, and freehold land tenure were introduced."
- c. "In Lower Canada, the Seigniorial and French law in civil cases were retained."
- d. "In each province, a government was constituted, consisting of an elective Legislative Assembly, and a Legislative Council and Governor appointed by the crown."
- e. "One-seventh of the land was reserved for the use of the crown, and one-seventh for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy."—W.

7. The War of 1812-15.

A. Its causes.

1. Napoleon's "Berlin Decree," and the retaliatory British "Orders in Council" press heavily on American shipping. The American Non-Intercourse Act. Mutual exasperation.
2. Britain asserts her "right of search" for deserters from the navy.
3. The publication of the secret correspondence of a Captain Henry who had reported that New England was ready to secede from the Union.
4. A desire to annex the provinces of British North America to the United States.

B. Course of events.

1812. 1. War declared, June.

2. Sir Isaac Brock takes Fort Mackinaw, and secures the allegiance of the British.

3. The American plan of attack. Canada invaded at three points.
 - a. General Hull crosses the Detroit River—Brock goes to meet him. He re-crosses. Brock follows. Hull surrenders.
 - b. Van Ranselaer crosses the Niagara at Queenston. Battle of Queenston Heights. Death of Brock. The American force surrenders. Other American troops prevented from crossing.
 - c. General Dearborn advances by way of Champlain; fails in an attack at Lacolle, and retires into winter quarters.
1813. 1. Both sides make extraordinary efforts to continue the war.
2. The Americans construct strong vessels for the lakes.
3. American plan—to conquer Upper Canada.
 - a. Proctor captures Winchester and 500 Americans at French Town, Michigan. Later in the year is compelled to cross the Detroit River and fall back before General Harrison. Battle of Moravian Town (Oct.), British defeated. Western Upper Canada in American power.
 - b. Americans take York and Fort George, but are defeated at Stoney Creek and Beaver Dams. Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo attack Sackett's Harbor. Attack not so successful as it might have been, from over-caution. In revenge, the Americans plunder and burn the town of York, but are defeated by Yeo when returning across the lake.
 - c. An American force gathered (October) near Sackett's Harbor to advance against Montreal. Defeated at Chrysler's Farm.

d. Another force invading Canada by way of Champlain. Defeated at Chateauguay.

e. These defeats led the American commander at Fort George to abandon it in December, after setting fire to every house in the town of Niagara. In revenge for this, the Canadians take Fort Niagara and ravage the whole frontier.

1814. a. The American General, Wilkinson, defeated (March) at Lacolle Mill by a force much smaller than his own.

b. British troops defeated at Chippawa; but the Americans defeated at Lundy's Lane.

c. A force under the over-cautious Prevost advanced against the Americans at Plattsburg, but failed to accomplish anything.

1815. The British defeated in an attack on New Orleans.

C. Peace of Ghent, December, 1814.

1. Americans did not gain any territory. The adjustment of unsettled boundaries was left to a commission.

2. The "right of search" and the rights of neutrals were not mentioned in the treaty; the European War was now over.

3. An agreement made for a combined effort for the suppression of the slave traffic.

SEVENTEENTH TOPIC.

THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

(See Macaulay's essays on Clive and Hastings).

1. In 1760, British supremacy was established over Bengal, and over Southern India.

2. The work of organization followed that of conquest.

- a. Clive's Work as an organizer : (1) He organized the service of the East India Company in India ; (2) he put down the trading of the Company's servants, and forbade their acceptance of gifts from the natives.
- b. In 1767, he returned to England, and by unsparing denunciations of the misgovernment of Bengal, attracted the attention of the government to India.
- c. The Regulation Act, 1773 :
 - (1). Established a Governor-General and a Supreme Court of Judicature for all British possessions in India.
 - (2). Prohibited judges and members of Council from trading.
 - (3). Forbade any receipt of presents from natives.
 - (4). Ordered that every act of the Directors should be signified to the government to be approved or disallowed.
- d. Clive's own career inquired into. He is censured, but the Commons unanimously vote "That Robert Lord Clive, did at the same time render great and meritorious services to his country."
- 3. Hastings the first Governor-General. His administration, 1773-1785 :
 - a. Established the direct rule of the East India Company over Bengal.
 - b. Organized afresh the system of government, respecting as far as possible the prejudices, feelings and habits of the natives.
 - c. Began deliberately the subjugation of all India to the British Crown.
 - d. Sold the services of the Company's army to crush the Rohillas.

- e. Met and in the end defeated the Mahrattas (who were incited by the French.)
 - f. Met the danger from Hyder Ali, whom Coote defeated at Porto Novo, 1781.
 - g. Annexed Benares.
 - h. Reduced Oude to virtual dependence.
4. The many unscrupulous acts of Hastings lead to his impeachment. His long and memorable trial, 1786-1795. The investigation of the character of his administration, made it apparent that it was not advisable to permit a trading company to rule over so great a possession.
5. Mr. Fox's India Bill, 1783, "Proposed to transfer the political government (of India) from the Directors of the Company, to a Board of seven Commissioners. The appointment of the seven was vested in the first instance in Parliament, and afterwards in the Crown." Bill defeated in the Lords, the king exercising his influence for that purpose. The ministry requested to resign.
6. Mr. Pitt's India Bill, 1784. It "preserved in appearance the political and commercial powers of the Directors, while establishing a Board of Control, formed from members of the Privy Council for the approval or annulling of their acts." This dual method of governing India continued till 1858 when its government was vested directly in the Crown.
7. British rule only once seriously threatened during remainder of the period (1797-8). Tippoo Sahib, successor to Hyder Ali in Mysore, vows to drive the English into the sea. Is killed at the storming of his capital, Seringapatam, and Mysore added to the British dominions.

EIGHTEENTH TOPIC.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YOUNGER PITT.

A. The circumstances under which he assumed power.

The King had contemptuously dismissed the coalition ministry of North and Fox, and entrusted the formation of a government to William Pitt. Pitt's followers were in a minority in the Commons. He was defeated again and again, but refused to resign. Meanwhile the King was exercising his influence in Pitt's favor. The adverse majorities gradually dwindled down, and on the House being dissolved (March, 1784), and a new election taking place, an overwhelming majority was returned in favor of Mr. Pitt. (For constitutional principles involved in this struggle, see *May*, chap. I, pages 72, etc.)

B. Pitt's relation to the King.

The King trusted him because he had saved him from the power of the coalition. Pitt was no puppet in the King's hands, his will was stronger than his master's, yet the King never ceased to guard carefully the royal power. "He (George) had the satisfaction of seeing his own principles carried out by hands far abler than his own. In prosecutions of the press, and the repression of democratic movements at home, the minister was, perhaps, as zealous as the King : in carrying on war to crush democracy abroad, the King was more zealous than his minister. They labored strenuously together in support of

monarchy all over the world ; and respected too little the constitutional liberties of their own people.”
May.

C. Pitt’s Foreign Policy.

1. “He was a ‘peace minister’ and a statesman, who saw that the best security for peace lay in the freedom and widening of commercial intercourse between nations.”—*G.*
2. Commercial Treaty of 1787 between England and France, framed on these principles. It “enabled subjects of both countries to reside and travel in either without license or passport, did away with all prohibition of trade on either side, and reduced every import duty.”—*G.*
3. The intimate connection between England and France, made the events of the French Revolution of 1789 of great interest in England. Pitt’s attitude towards the Revolution—cool, but without distrust.
4. Besides his desire for peace, Pitt’s policy in Eastern Europe led him to seek an alliance with France. Catharine of Russia had two objects in view, (*a*) the annexation of Poland. (*b*) the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Austria was willing to join her in carrying out her plans. To defeat the designs of Russia and Austria, Pitt had renewed the old friendship of England with Prussia, and in 1789 entered into an alliance with Prussia and Holland to preserve the Turkish empire. But Prussia had designs on Poland herself, and hence Pitt’s anxiety for a French alliance.
5. Burke, alarmed at the doctrines of the French Revolution, had determined to make a continuance of peace between France and England impossible.

Pitt struggled against the slowly-rising tide of public opinion until opposition was impossible, and war was declared 1793.

6. Pitt, an unsuccessful War Minister. He was at heart a Peace Minister ; he was forced into the war ; he was destitute of his father's power to arouse enthusiasm.
7. England joined the league against France, consisting of Austria, the Empire, Prussia, Spain and Sardinia. During this war England accomplished nothing worthy of herself on land, but she kept her position as mistress of the sea. Her money was given lavishly to keep the continental armies in the field. She was paymaster of the coalitions.
8. This war at once gave Russia her opportunity. Poland was divided, Russia, Austria and Prussia, each getting a share. Pitt was powerless to prevent it.
9. Throughout the war Pitt kept watching for an opportunity to bring it to a close. His attempt in 1796 was a failure, owing to the elation of the French over the victories of Napoleon in Italy. No other opportunity offered during his first ministry.
10. Pitt's later position "one of almost tragic irony. An economist heaping up millions of debt, a peace minister dragged into the costliest of wars, he is the very type of a baffled statesman."
11. Pitt was recalled to power 1804, during the peril of the threatened French invasion. He succeeded in forming an alliance of Russia, Austria and Sweden, to resist French aggression. But the crushing defeat of the Austrians at Austerlitz killed him.

D. Pitt's Domestic Policy.

1. "His policy from the first was a policy of active reform, and he faced every one of the problems financial, constitutional, religious, from which Walpole had shrunk."—*G.*

2. FINANCIAL POLICY.

a. Smith's "Wealth of Nations" was the ground work of his policy.

b. He was able to carry on the government without making the taxes too oppressive.

c. He proposed to pay off the national debt gradually by means of a sinking fund.

d. He reduced the customs duties to such an extent as to make smuggling unprofitable, yet the revenue increased.

e. He made (1787), a Treaty of Commerce with France.

f. He proposed free trade with Ireland, but his offer was rejected by the Irish Parliament.

g. He succeeded in bringing about free trade between England and Ireland immediately after the Union (1801).

h. Why he failed to do more.—(1) He had to contend with the ignorance and prejudice of those who supported him. (2) The breaking out of the French Revolution put a stop to his plans.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY.

a. The India Bill (1784). Pitt "left the (East India) Company in possession of their large powers : but subjected them to a board of control representing the crown. The Company were now accountable to ministers in their rule ; and ministers, if they suffered wrong to be done, were responsible to Parliament."—*May.*

- b. The Bill "to amend the representation of the people of England in Parliament," (1785). See Topic 3.
 - c. The Regency Bill (1789). George III. had become insane, and the Prince of Wales claimed the regency as a right. Pitt resisted the claim on the ground that Parliament alone had the right to appoint a regent.
 - d. The Constitutional Act, (1791). Divided the Canadas and gave them self-government.
 - e. Supported Fox's Libel Bill (1792), which gave the jury the right to decide whether a publication is libelous or not.
 - f. Resisted the panic excited by the French Revolution, but moved (1794) for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
 - g. Carried through the Act of Union between England and Ireland.
 - h. Proposed (1801), to introduce in Parliament a Catholic Emancipation Bill, but the proposition met with the determined opposition of the King. This led Pitt to resign.
4. POLICY IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS. (See *May*, chap. XII.)
- a. In 1787, 1789 and 1790, Pitt opposed, but in a half-hearted way, a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts.
 - b. In 1792, opposed a measure supported by Fox, to repeal certain penal statutes against Unitarians.
 - c. Pitt's influence obtained the passage by the Irish Parliament of certain measures for the relief of the Catholics of Ireland.

- a. After the union of England and Ireland, Pitt was of opinion that Roman Catholics might safely be admitted to office, and to the privilege of sitting in Parliament. As stated above, the King opposed the proposal and Pitt resigned.
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NINETEENTH TOPIC.

THE CAREERS OF BURKE AND FOX.

(See articles in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.)

I Burke.—“One of the greatest names in the history of political literature.”

1. Born 1729 at Dublin, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, went to London 1750, to study law. Little known of this period of his life.
2. Made his first mark as writer by a satirical work, “*A Vindication of Natural Society*.” Then followed his work “*On the Sublime and Beautiful*.”— Both works were published 1756. “By 1756 the cast of Burke’s opinions was decisively fixed, and they underwent no radical change.”
3. Began his public career in the service of “single speech” Hamilton, when the latter was Irish Secretary. In 1765 became private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, and in the following year was returned to Parliament for a pocket borough. “For the space of a quarter of a century, from this time down to 1790, Burke was one of the chief guides and inspirers of a revival Whig party.” The policy of that party was opposition to the King’s attempt

at personal rule. Burke made speeches, and wrote books full of unanswerable arguments, but, all the same, the Commons voted for the King.

4. During these years Burke was a member of the club of which Reynolds and Garrick, Goldsmith and Johnson, were leading lights.
5. On the fall of the North Ministry, 1782, Burke was made paymaster of the forces, but held the office for only a few months. In 1783, he held the same position under the coalition ministry.
6. For fourteen years (1787-1795) he gave close attention to Indian affairs. The enormities of which Hastings was guilty aroused his indignation. His impeachment of Hastings was one of the interesting events in his career.
7. Burke distrusted the French Revolution from the first. When its excess revealed its true nature he determined to arouse the English nation against it. With this object he wrote "Reflections on the Revolution in France." Thirty thousand copies were sold within seven years. His views alienated him from his party. He sacrificed his friendship for Fox. He published an "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs." Largely through his instrumentality, England was forced into war with France.
8. In 1794, Burke lost his son in whom his hopes were wrapped up and he never recovered from the blow.
9. Pitt's desire for peace called forth Burke's "Letters on a Regicide Peace." He died in the year following, the dark year of the war.

II. Fox (1749-1806).—"A statesman who, despite his failings, is one of the greatest and most fascinating figures in modern history."

1. Born in Westminster, educated at Eton and Oxford, travelled extensively in France and Italy, entered the House of Commons in 1768 for the pocket borough of Midhurst.
2. Was third son of Henry Fox, "the most thoroughly hated statesman of his day"; was idolized by his father, but received from him a bad training. His father initiated him into gaming and other worse vices, and laughed at his son's scruples.
3. At first supported the party of George III., and was made a Lord of the Admiralty; but, opposing the Royal Marriage Bill, incurred the displeasure of the King, and was never forgiven.
4. "In 1774 Fox began that opposition to the ill-advised and ill-fated measures of Lord North which gave him a place among the greatest of orators and the most prescient of statesmen." Became a pupil of Burke's in political science, and was soon the acknowledged leader of the Opposition. The chief efforts of the Opposition at this time were directed against the King's policy in the American war.
5. Became Secretary of State in the Marquis of Rockingham's administration, but held the position for a few months only. Became Secretary of State for a short time again in the coalition Ministry. The chief measures with which his name is associated are :—
 - (a) The treaties of peace between Great Britain and France, Spain, and the United States of America.
 - (b) An India Bill.
6. At the election of 1784 the Whigs were left in a hopeless minority. Every effort was made to defeat Fox. His election was contested. In his subsequent parliamentary career he made many eloquent speeches, but accomplished little. The chief points

in it are :—(1) His opposition to Pitt's commercial treaty with France ; (2) His opposition to the slave trade ; (3) His attempts to have the Test and Corporation Acts repealed ; (4) His support of a thorough-going scheme of parliamentary reform ; (5) His appointment as a manager in the impeachment of Warren Hastings ; (6) His support of the claim of the Prince of Wales to be regent during his father's madness ; (7) His Libel Act ; (8) His friendly support of the French Revolution ; (9) His opposition to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, etc. ; (10) His support of the measures to resist Napoleon ; (11) His appointment as Secretary of State, 1806 ; (12) His farewell speech against the slave trade.

7. Fox discontinued attendance in Parliament for some time (1797), and occupied himself with writing a History of England from James II.

TWENTIETH TOPIC.

THE WAR WITH REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE (1793-1801).

I. Its Causes.

The spread of revolutionary principles on the continent excited the distrust of the conservative class in England. The excesses of the revolutionists aroused horror in all classes. Burke worked upon the fears of the English people until a panic of terror was excited. Pitt withheld the demand for war as long as he could, but in 1792 the French Convention decreed that France offered the aid of her soldiers to

all nations who would strive for freedom. Further, in February, 1793, the French, having overrun Holland and conquered Flanders, threw open the navigation of the Scheldt, in violation of the Peace of Westphalia, and when the English envoy remonstrated he was ordered to quit the country, and war was declared against England.

II. Its Course.

1. Austria and Prussia attacked France to the north and east, Spain and Sardinia to the south, England kept the sea, and the peasantry of La Vendée rose in insurrection.
2. The war was at first disastrous to the French. They failed in their attack upon Holland, and were driven from the Netherlands. But the German powers were not anxious to restore order in France, as they wished to carry out their designs on Poland.
3. Soon an enthusiasm to spread liberty everywhere was awakened in France, and then her arms began to conquer wherever they went. An English force under the Duke of York, acting in the Netherlands, was so wasted by disease and hardship that it re-embarked for England. Lord Howe defeated the French fleet off Brest on the 1st June, 1794.
4. The year 1795 saw the coalition against France break up. Austria was the only ally of consequence England had, and she had to be heavily subsidized. Most of the French and Dutch colonial possessions fell into English hands.
5. In 1796 Pitt, heartily sick of the war, strove to bring about a peace, but the successes of Bonaparte in Italy led the French Government—the Directory—to decline all overtures. Spain entered into a

- treaty offensive and defensive with the French, and declared war against Britain in October. The Spanish and Dutch fleets were now at the service of France. A French army under General Hoche set sail for Ireland in December, but the fleet was dispersed by a violent tempest and returned to France.
6. The year 1797 is the dark year of the war. Napoleon drove the Austrians completely out of Italy, and Austria was compelled to sign the Treaty of Campo Formio. England was left without an ally on the Continent. Her fleet mutinied—specie payments were suspended at the bank—Ireland was only waiting for an opportunity to revolt. Still she remained mistress of the sea. In February Admiral Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. In October Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown.
7. In 1798 the Irish Catholics rose in arms. The insurgents were defeated at Vinegar Hill. Later in the year the French General Humbert landed with 900 men; surrendered to Lord Cornwallis. In May of same year Napoleon sailed for Egypt, his ultimate destination being India. He took Malta on the way and, arrived in Egypt, defeated the Mamlukes. Pushing on into Syria, he was worsted at the siege of Acre (May, 1799) and compelled to retreat. Meantime (August, 1798) Nelson had annihilated the French fleet in Aboukir Bay. On the continent of Europe Russia joined with Austria to resist France, and Pitt encouraged the alliance by giving large subsidies.
8. The efforts of this coalition successful in the beginning of 1799. French were defeated in Italy, but held their own in Switzerland and Holland. Napoleon

returned from Egypt and was made First Consul. Russia retired from the coalition.

9. In the spring of 1800 Napoleon crossed the Alps at the St. Bernard, and defeated the Austrians at Marengo. Moreau also defeated them later in the year at Hohenlinden. Austria gladly made peace at Luneville, February, 1801.
10. In 1801 England was once more alone in opposition to France. Napoleon resolved to strike at England's commerce by shutting all European ports against her. He succeeded in uniting Russia, Sweden, and Denmark in an armed neutrality. The English fleet destroyed that of Denmark in the battle of Copenhagen. A short time before this battle the Emperor Paul of Russia was assassinated, and his successor, Alexander, made a convention with England. Malta surrendered to the English, and the French army in Egypt capitulated.
11. Napoleon now resolved on peace for a time. PEACE OF AMIENS, March, 1802.

III. Conditions of Peace.

1. France to withdraw from Southern Italy, and to leave the republics of Holland, Switzerland, and Piedmont to themselves.
 2. England to recognize the French Government; to give back the captured colonies, except Ceylon and Trinidad; to restore Malta within three months to the Knights of St. John.
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TWENTY-FIRST TOPIC.

THE WAR WITH NAPOLEON.

I. Its Cause.

Napoleon resolute to become master of the Western World. Despite the pledge in the Peace of Amiens, the republics of Holland, etc., made dependent upon his will. The protests of the English Government met by a demand that the French exiles be driven from England, and that Malta be surrendered. Huge armaments made ready for the invasion of England. War declared by England, May, 1803.

II Its Course to the beginning of the Peninsular War.

1. Napoleon formed a camp of 100,000 men at Boulogne, and sought to divide the English fleet and to concentrate that of France in order to cross the channel. The death of the French admiral prevented the plan from being carried out, and the assumption of the title of Emperor and the ceremonies connected with his coronation kept Napoleon engaged to the close of 1804.
2. In 1805 Napoleon planned the union of the Spanish fleet with the French. Nelson was too quick for the French admiral. The French and Spanish navies were annihilated off Cape Trafalgar, 21st October. Meanwhile a league of Russia, Austria, and Sweden was formed against Napoleon. Pitt gave subsidies. Napoleon, disappointed in his plans against England, marched his army against the Austrians and Russians. He crushed their combined forces at Auster-

litz, 2nd December. Results:—(1) The Treaty of Presburg, by which Austria ceded all her Italian and Adriatic provinces; (2) The dissolution of the old German Empire.

3. In October, 1806, Prussia was crushed at Jena. In November, Napoleon issued his “Berlin Decrees.”
4. In January, 1807, the English Government replied by an “Order-in-Council,” declaring France and allied countries blockaded, and neutral vessels trading with them good prizes. In June, 1807, Napoleon defeated the Russians at Friedland. Battle was followed by the Peace of Tilsit. Russia became friendly to France, and forced Sweden to renounce her alliance with England. The Russian and Swedish fleets were put at the service of France, and Napoleon counted on that of Denmark also. In September an English fleet bombarded Copenhagen, and seized the Danish fleet. In November England issued fresh Orders-in-Council, bearing still more heavily on neutrals. In December Napoleon issued in return his Milan Decree.

III. The Peninsular War.

A. How it came to be entered upon.

Napoleon was seeking to unite all Europe against England; in particular he wished to close the continent against English goods. Spain had been the subservient ally of France for some years, but Napoleon wanted to have full control of the country. He forced the King to resign, and appointed his brother Joseph to the vacant throne. The Spaniards refused to acknowledge him. The English government gladly offered to support them.

B. Its Course.

1. Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley were sent with small armies, 1808. Wellesley gained the battle of Vimiera, and forced a French army to surrender in Convention of Cintra.
Sir John Moore advanced into Spain, found himself opposed by forces much larger than his own, and made a masterly retreat of 250 miles to the coast. Was killed in the battle of CORUNA, January, 1809.
2. Fresh troops were sent (1809) to Wellesley, in Portugal. He crossed the Douro, compelled Soult to retreat; then marching on Madrid, defeated a French army at TALAVERA (July). Had to retreat on Badajos, and to allow Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida to be captured. Checked the advance of Massena at BUSACO, but fell back on TORRES VEDRAS, October, 1810.
3. Massena was compelled to retreat, and Wellington followed and besieged Almeida. Battles of FUENTES D'ONO, May, 1811. Portugal was saved from the French, but Spain was in their hands.
4. Napoleon withdrew the best of his troops from Spain, and Wellington assumed the offensive, 1812. CIUDAD RODRIGO and BADAJOS were captured. Wellington marched on SALAMANCA, defeated Mortier (July 22nd), and in August, entered Madrid. Besieged Burgos—but the approach of two French armies compelled a retreat to the frontiers of Portugal, (October).
5. In May 1813, Wellington again advanced from Portugal, defeated the French at VITTORIA, and drove them across the Pyrenees. In July, he carried

SAN SEBASTIAN by assault. Gained the battle of Bidassoa in October, which enabled him to enter Spain (1814). Drove Soult from an entrenched camp at Bayonne, and defeated him at Orthes. In April, an indecisive battle fought at Toulouse—the last of the war.

IV. The War in Europe from 1808 to the Battle of Waterloo.

1. In September, 1808, Napoleon entered into an intimate alliance with the Czar of Russia, in order to prevent the German powers from renewing hostilities.
2. In 1809 Austria determined once more to renew the struggle with Napoleon. Battles of Wagram, July 5th and 6th. An English force sent against Antwerp, returned after heavy losses.
3. In 1810 Napoleon dispossessed his brother Louis of the kingdom of Holland, on account of his laxity in carrying out the continental system, and added the country to France. He also sought an alliance with the United States against Britain.
4. "In February 1811, the United States announced that all intercourse with Great Britain and her dependencies was at an end"—a serious blow to English commerce. Beside this Napoleon seized several States, among others the duchy of Oldenburg, for trading with England. The Duke of Oldenburg was a brother-in-law of Czar Alexander, and the latter resented Napoleon's action. He resolved to disregard the continental blockade of British manufactures. Napoleon determined to punish him.

5. In May, 1812, Napoleon set out from Paris to superintend the invasion of Russia. In June the United States declared war against England.
 6. In the spring of 1813 Prussia rose in arms against Napoleon. Later in the year Austria stirred to action by the successes of Wellington, joined Prussia and Russia. Napoleon was defeated by the allied forces at Leipzig in October. On the last day of 1813, the Allies entered France.
 7. In March 1814 the Allies entered Paris. On April 4th Napoleon abdicated and was sent to Elba. The TREATY OF PARIS closed the War. The TREATY OF GHENT concluded the war with America.
 8. On the 1st of March 1815, Napoleon landed at Caunes, and in twenty days was in Paris. On June 18th, he met Wellington at Waterloo and was defeated.
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TWENTY-SECOND TOPIC.

IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(The student may consult Walpole's Short History of Ireland in the Franklin Square Library.)

1. As the result of the war of the Revolution in Ireland, over 1,000,000 acres were forfeited. Vast estates were given to the friends of William III. It became the fashion to reward nameless English services at the expense of Ireland. So wholesale the transfer of land that at the beginning of the century, the Roman Catholics owned less than one-seventh of it.

2. The government was absolutely in the hands of the Protestant minority, and this minority determined to stamp out as far as possible the Roman Catholic religion. The English Parliament in 1692 imposed oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, and the making of a declaration against transubstantiation, upon all persons holding office. Then followed a series of PENAL STATUTES, passed by the Irish Parliament.
- a. No Roman Catholic might teach a school or any child but his own, or send children abroad.
 - b. No Catholic was allowed arms, and if he had a good horse, a Protestant might claim it on tendering £5.
 - c. Priests from abroad were banished, and their return declared treason.
 - d. Mixed marriages were forbidden between persons of property, and the children might be forcibly brought up Protestants.
 - e. A Catholic could not be a guardian, and all wards in chancery were brought up Protestants.
 - f. The Protestant eldest son of a landed proprietor might make his father tenant for life, and secure his own inheritance.
 - g. The wife of a Catholic was encouraged to apostatize by being permitted on her conversion to obtain a jointure of value. Apostatizing children were empowered to bring their father into chancery in order to obtain an allowance.
 - h. "The crowning statute of the penal code was an act passed in the first year of George II., by which every Roman Catholic was absolutely disfranchised and deprived of his vote both at parliamentary and municipal elections."—*Walpole*.

3. Irish trade was destroyed by statutes passed in a similar spirit.
 - a. As early as 1663 a bill was passed forbidding the importation of Irish cattle, sheep, swine, salt meat or bacon.
 - b. In 1696, all *direct import* trade with the British colonies was absolutely prohibited.
 - c. In 1699 and 1700, acts were passed that ruined the Irish woollen trade. This trade was almost wholly in the hands of the Protestant English colony, yet that mattered nothing to the English traders.
 - d. Endeavors to introduce the manufacture of silk, glass, cotton etc., were also prevented by English jealousy. The linen trade alone flourished. In 1786, petitions signed by 117,000 persons praying for the prohibition of Irish linens, were sent to the English Parliament from Manchester. The prayer of the petition was disregarded.
 - e. Whilst England was harassed with the American war, the Protestant Irish determined to assert themselves. All the English troops had been withdrawn and it was resolved to raise a national militia, Protestants only to be enrolled. 42,000 men were enrolled. At once arose a demand in the Irish Parliament for free export and import. In 1779, Lord North carried three bills through the English Parliament, one allowing free export of wool, glass etc., the second removing the prohibition to carry gold and silver coin to Ireland, and the third permitting Ireland to trade direct with Mediterranean ports and the British colonies.
 - f. By the Act of Union Ireland was put on the same commercial footing as Great Britain.

4. The government of Ireland was the instrument of a terrible tyranny.
 - a. The Lord-Lieutenant was often absent in England, and during his absence the government was usually in the hands of the Primate, the Lord-Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.
 - b. The Parliament consisted of two Houses. The House of Commons was split into factions, and it was the policy of the government to play these off, one against another. The bulk of the House was composed of the nominees of the great Protestant land-owners. The Parliament could sit as long as it pleased. The government was not responsible to the House and not removable by it.
 - c. Large sums from the revenue were employed to pension the favorites of the English Kings. In 1733 these favorites drew £69,000 from the treasury.
 - d. "The Irish Parliament had no power of originating legislative or financial measures, and could only say "yes" or "no" to acts laid before it by the Privy Council in England. The English Parliament too claimed the right of binding Ireland as well as England, by its enactments, and one of its statutes transferred the appellate jurisdiction of the Irish Peerage to the English House of Lords."
—*Green.*
5. The condition of the people was wretched.
 - a. "Disfranchised, disinherited, disabled from exercising the most ordinary civil functions, the Roman Catholics, the bulk of the Irish Nation endured all the social and moral disadvantages, all the contempt, all the bitter sense of injustice of a subject

race. With no room for honorable ambition, no scope for enterprise, they were condemned to the swinish existence for which the evil of the day is sufficient, and which takes no thought for the morrow."—*Walpole*.

- b. The landlords were largely absentees. "Middlemen" rackrented in the most remorseless manner. Frequent famines fell upon the poor. "The poor squatted where they could, receiving starvation wages, and paying exorbitant rents for their cabins, partly with their own labor. Unable to rise, the wretched people multiplied on their potato plots with perfect recklessness. During the famine which began in the winter of 1739, one-fifth of the population is said to have perished." Article "Ireland," in *Ency. Brit.*
- c. Secret societies flourished—"Whiteboys" (1761) "Orikboys," "Hearts-of-steel Boy," "Threshers" etc.
6. The Irish Parliament independent of the English, 1782-1800.
- a. How "Home Rule" came to be given.—A national militia had been raised to protect the country when England withdrew her troops during the American war. This gave the Protestant oligarchy backing in their demand for the removal of trade restrictions. Certain restrictions were removed. Then came a demand for legislative independence. On GRATTAN's motion a resolution to this effect was carried. During the Rockingham administration, 1782, the demand was granted.
- b. The principal leaders in the Irish Parliament were Grattan and Flood. Many important acts were

passed—a national bank was established, the appointments of judges were made dependent on good behavior, the marriages of Presbyterians were made valid in the eye of the law ; a Habeas Corpus act was passed, etc. Strenuous efforts were made on behalf of Parliamentary reform. One-sixth of the Irish House were returned by less than 500 electors. Seats were bought and sold. A scheme of reform which left Roman Catholics without the franchise was rejected. Bills striking at the most notorious abuses were voted down by the corrupt supporters of the government. At length the government itself in 1793, passed a bill admitting Catholics to the franchise.

- c. How the Irish Parliament was taken away.— Owing to the risings the condition of the country (1798) was deplorable. The country was in a state of siege. Pitt had resolved that a legislative union must take place. The Act of Union was brought through the Irish Parliament. Its main provisions were :—
- (1). The kingdom to be united, and the succession to remain as fixed by the existing laws.
 - (2). Ireland to be represented in the united Parliament by one hundred commoners ; by four lords spiritual, taken in rotation ; and by twenty-eight lords temporal, to be elected for life by their fellow-peers.
 - (3). Irish peers to be eligible for election in any British constituency.
 - (4). All members of the United Parliament to take the oaths which excluded Catholics.
 - (5). The continuance of the Irish church to be a fundamental article of the Union.

- (6). Both countries to be on the same commercial footing.
 - (7). Taxation to be proportionately distributed between the two countries.
 - (8). The Courts of justice to be untouched, with a final appeal to the House of Lords.
7. The Irish revolts. Ever since 1761 secret societies had flourished. No attempt was made to remove the grievances of the people ; the government simply crushed out lawlessness by coercion. Fresh outbreaks were therefore inevitable. When the French Revolution came, its influence upon Ireland was very great. The "United Irishmen," a society of Catholics and Protestants that at first sought parliamentary reform by constitutional agitation, became a secret society, to wrest Ireland from English control, and to establish a republic. France promised assistance. In December, 1796, General Hoche set sail for Ireland, but a storm spoiled his plans. Stronger measures of coercion followed. Then followed "outrages on the one side, tyranny on the other." A general rising was fixed for May, 1798. Ruthless butcheries took place all over the country. The main body of the insurgents were defeated at Vinegar Hill. Later General Humbert landed, but surrendered to Lord Cornwallis. The story of the suppression of the revolt is terrible beyond measure. See *Walpole*.
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- TWENTY-THIRD TOPIC.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(Knight's History of England may be consulted with advantage).

I. Increase of Population.

From 1700 to 1750, 200,000 ; from 1750 to 1780, nearly a million and a quarter ; from 1780 to 1801, nearly a million and a half. "The start in the national industry, supplying new sources of profitable labor and new means of subsistence to increasing numbers, appears to have been singularly concurrent with that outburst of public spirit which attended the administration of the first William Pitt."—*Knight*.

II. Morals and Manners of the People.

1. The Manners of the upper classes were refined : their Morals loose. Walpole sneered at all appeals to patriotism or any of the higher feelings. The Duke of Grafton appeared in public with his mistress. Fox was a gambler.
2. The middle classes were the salt of the country—God-fearing, intelligent, law-abiding.
3. The common people were sunk in terrible ignorance and brutality. The Methodist revival did them untold good.
4. "In Walpole's day the English clergy were the idlest and the most lifeless in the world." The Methodist revival made the fox-hunting parson and the absentee rector impossible.

III. Religious Progress.

1. In the early part of the century among the upper classes Deism prevailed extensively. Christianity was regarded as an exploded belief.
2. The Methodist revival was confined almost entirely to the lower and middle classes. Whitfield, the orator; John Wesley, the organizer; Charles Wesley, the poet of the movement.
3. The reflex influence of the movement on the Established Church very great. It created an evangelical party within the Church.
4. The noblest fruits of the revival were : (a) The new moral enthusiasm ; (b) the new philanthropy. Hence : (1) Prison Reform (note Career of Howard); (2) Repeal of Penal Laws ; (3) Abolition of Slave Trade; (4) The beginning of Popular Education.

IV. Progress in Manufactures.

1. In 1770 one man in three was engaged in agriculture ; in 1850, one man in four. The great advancement in the mechanical arts began just at the accession of George III.
2. The names of the great inventors and discoverers of the end of last century are Brinley, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, Roebeck, Wedgewood, Watt.
3. The first canals were opened in the first years of George III.'s reign. The coal trade at once sprang up. Arkwright took out a patent for a spinning machine, 1769. Mobs burn'd the mills in which they were used. Crompton's "mule" was finished 1779. Steam power was first employed in spinning 1787. Cartwright's power-loom was first brought into profitable use 1801.

4. Dr. John Roebuck's name is connected with two important inventions : (1) A process for producing sulphuric acid cheap ; (2) the process of smelting iron (1759).
 5. In 1793 Wedgewood produced a new kind of earthenware that soon drove out the wooden and pewter dishes.
 6. In 1774 Watt's first steam engine was set up in Birmingham.
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TWENTY-FOURTH TOPIC.

LITERATURE AND ART IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(Refer to Chambers' Cyclopaedia of Literature).

I. Literature.

- A. Poets.—During this period there is a gradual transition from the classical school of Pope, to the natural school of the beginning of the present century.

1. Edward Young (1681-1765).—Night Thoughts.
2. James Thomson (1700-1748).—The Seasons.
3. William Collins (1721-1759).—Ode to Liberty, etc.
4. Thomas Gray (1716-1771).—Elegy in a Country Churchyard.
5. Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774).—The Deserted Village.
6. William Cowper (1731-1803).—The Task.
7. Robert Burns (1754-1796).—The Cottar's Saturday Night.

8. William Wordsworth (1770-1850).—The Excursion.
9. Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).—The Ancient Mariner.
10. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).—Lay of the Last Minstrel.
11. Thomas Moore (1779-1852).—Irish Melodies.
12. Lord Byron (1788-1824).—Childe Harold.
13. Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822).—Revolt of Islam.
14. John Keats (1795-1820).—Endymion.

B. Novelists.

1. Samuel Richardson (1689-1761).—Clarissa Harlowe.
2. Henry Fielding (1707-1754).—Tom Jones.
3. Tobias Smollett (1721-1771).—Roderick Random.
4. Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784).—Rasselas.
5. Sir Walter Scott.—Waverly.

C. Historians.

1. Tobias Smollett.—History of England.
2. David Hume (1711-1776).—History of England.
3. Dr. William Robertson (1721-1793).—History of Scotland.
4. Edward Gibbon (1737-1794).—Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

D. Metaphysicians.

1. David Hume.—Treatise on Human Nature.
2. Dr. Adam Smith (1723-1790).—Theory of Moral Sentiments.
3. Dr. Thomas Reid (1710-1796).—The Intellectual Powers of Man.
4. Dr. Dugald Stewart (1753-1828).—Philosophy of the Human Mind.

E. Theologians.

1. Dr. Joseph Butler (1692-1752).—Analogy of Religion to the Course of Nature.

2. John Wesley (1703-1791).—Sermons.
3. George Whitfield (1714-1770).—Sermons.
4. Dr. William Paley (1743-1805).—Natural Theology.

F. Essayists.

1. Dr. Samuel Johnson.—The Rambler and The Idler.
2. Dr. Hawkesworth.—The Adventurer.
3. Horace Walpole.
4. Earl of Chesterfield, and others. } The World.
5. Rev. Sidney Smith.
6. Francis Jeffrey. } Edinburgh Review.
7. Lord Brougham.

G. Dramatists.

1. David Garrick (1716-1779).—The Lying Valet.
2. Samuel Foote.—The Minor.
3. Oliver Goldsmith.—She Stoops to Conquer.
4. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.—The Rivals.
5. George Colman.—John Bull.

II. ART.

1. HOGARTH.—“The true founder of the English school of painting.”
2. REYNOLDS.—“The acknowledged leader in portraiture.”
3. GAINSBOROUGH.—“A painter both of landscape and portrait in a style at once thoroughly English and thoroughly original.”
4. Wilson.—“He was a great painter, but his painting was conventional.”
5. West.—Painted “Death of General Wolfe.”
6. Lawrence.—“The undisputed successor to Reynolds.”
7. Wilkie.—Painter of the “pleasant side of every-day life.”

8. Turner.—“His ‘Crossing the Brook’ is the noblest English landscape of its kind ever painted.”

THE ROYAL ACADEMY was founded 1768.—“The list of original members is a curious index to the state of art in England at that time. Of the thirty-three whose names are inserted in the first catalogue, eight or nine are foreigners; two are ladies; some were coach and sign painters—most are mere names now: probably not more than a half a dozen would be recognized except by the students of the literature of art.”

III. Sculpture.

1. Banks (reign of George III.).—The first great English sculptor.
2. Bacon (John) designed a very large proportion of the public monuments of England at the end of last century.
3. Flaxman.—“Some of his grander productions, like the Archangel Michael and Satan, are the glory of the English school of sculpture”

IV. Architecture.

1. Sir Robert Taylor.—The leading architect when George III. came to the throne.
 2. Sir John Soane.—Architect to the Bank of England.
 3. Sir William Chambers.—Architect of “Somerset House.”
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TWENTY-FIFTH TOPIC.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

(See May in particular).

1. The influence of the House of Lords very great, but gradually becoming less.

- 2 Its increase in numbers. At beginning of Henry VII.'s reign only 29 temporal peers ; at death of Elizabeth, 59 ; at Revolution, 150 ; at accession of George III., 174. Between 700 and 1821, 667 were created, of which 388 were created between 1761 and 1821.
 3. Character of this increase. The House of Lords "is no longer a council of the magnates of the land,—the territorial aristocracy, the descendants or representatives of the barons of the olden time." The additions to the peerage have consisted of eminent men in various walks of life.
 4. The principle of representation in the House of Lords.
 - a. There are 23 peers of Ireland elected for life.
 - b. Scottish peerage represented by 16 peers elected for a single Parliament only.
 - c. English spiritual peers number 28, holding seats for life.
 5. Importance of the prerogative of creating peers.
 - a. Attempts made in 1719 to fix the number of peers. Defeated chiefly through the exertions of Walpole.
 - b. Power to create peers prevents a dead-lock between Commons and Lords.
 - c. Creation of peers in House of Lords equivalent to a dissolution in the Commons.
 6. Source of weakness in the House of Lords.
 - a. The attendance is usually very small. Three peers form a quorum.
 - b. Business is transacted in general in a listless manner.
 - c. It follows its leaders too slavishly.
 - d. It represents (necessarily) the interests of wealth and rank.
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TWENTY-SIXTH TOPIC.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

(See May in particular.)

I. Number of Members.

1. Under the last two Stuarts average number of members 500.
2. Union with Scotland added 45.
3. Union with Ireland added 100.
4. Number since averaged about 650. House which met January, 1886, had 670 members.

II. As Representative of the People.

1. Defects of the system of representation previous to 1832.
 - a. Nomination boroughs.
 - b. Partial and uncertain rights of election.
 - c. Flagrant bribery at elections.
 - d. Seats bought and sold.
 - e. Government influence in large towns.
 - f. Cost of elections in the great cities.
 - g. Many large towns unrepresented.
2. Some examples of the defects:
 - a. "Seventy members were returned by thirty-five places in which there were scarcely any electors at all." "The Duke of Norfolk was represented by eleven members: Lord Lonsdale by nine, etc."
 - b. At New Shoreham an association, "The Christian Club," was in the habit of selling the representation to the highest bidder, and, after the election, distributing the money among its members.

- c. Men who had amassed fortunes in the Indies (Nabobs), and whose careers had made them unscrupulous, "forced their way into Parliament by such a torrent of corruption as no private hereditary fortune could resist." As much as £6000 was given for a seat.
 - d. "The poll was liable to be kept open for forty days. . . . During this period the public houses were thrown open, and drunkenness and disorder prevailed in the streets and at the hustings. Bands of hired ruffians,—armed with bludgeons and inflamed by drink,—paraded the public thoroughfares, intimidating voters and resisting their access to the polling places."
3. Attempts to remedy these defects.
- a. Wilkes' scheme (1776) proposed to give additional members to London and the large counties, to disfranchise the rotten boroughs, and to enfranchise Manchester, Leeds, etc.
 - b. Duke of Richmond (1780) proposed annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and equal electoral districts.
 - c. Mr. Pitt moved several motions for reform (1782-1785). Proposed (1785) "that seventy-two members, then returned by thirty-six decayed boroughs, should be distributed among the counties and the metropolis." Compensation was to be given to the proprietors. Some thirty other seats were to be purchased and distributed. The King thoroughly opposed the scheme.
 - d. "The matter was now allowed to drop, and the terror caused by the outbreak of the French Revolution some years later rendered all efforts at reform useless"

- e. For main provisions of Reform Act of 1832, see *T. L.*
- 4. Fails to represent the people as a whole.
 - a. Reasons for this may be inferred partly from foregoing.
 - b. It represented the interests of the nobles or the King. Bribery of members by the minister or the King very common.

III. The History of Parties since the Revolution.

- 1. Under William and Anne the two great parties, Whigs and Tories about equally balanced. Whigs inclined to limit the royal power, Tories to extend it. Whigs in favor of religious toleration, Tories against it. Whigs favorable to the House of Hanover, Tories inclined to recall the Stuarts. Whigs mostly merchants and manufacturers, Tories mostly clergymen and land owners.
- 2. During the reign of George I. and George II., the Tory party was gone.
- 3. After the overthrow of the Stuart cause in 1745, the Tories became a national party. They rally round George III, become "the King's friends."
- 4. The Whig party broken up into factions by the jealousies of rival families, and the intriguing of the King.
- 5. The Tories support the King in his efforts to chastise the American colonies. The Whigs, after in vain opposing the King's measures, secede from Parliament (1776). Return weaker than ever.
- 6. After fall of North and Rockingham ministries, there are three parties, Lord Shelburne and the Court

Party ; Lord North and his Tory adherents ; Mr. Fox and the Whigs. The two last unite against the first led by Pitt, the younger. After a prolonged struggle they are defeated.

The Tories continue in the ascendant during the remainder of the period.

7. Effect of the French Revolution on the parties. The Whigs look on with sympathy, the Tories with indignation and alarm. Mr. Burke's views.

IV. Duration of Parliament.

1. In 1664 the Triennial Act of Charles I.'s reign was repealed, and provision made "that Parliament should not be interrupted above three years at the most." Effect : King might keep the Parliament sitting as long as he liked.
2. Bill of Rights declared that Parliament ought to be held frequently.
3. Triennial Act (1694) provided : (a) That a new Parliament should be called within three years after the dissolution of a former one. (b) No Parliament should sit longer than three years.
4. Septennial Act (1715) extended the period of duration to seven years.
5. In practice, Parliament seldom lasts seven years. Out of eleven Parliaments of George III., only eight lasted six.

V. Privileges of Parliament.

1. Right of expelling members.
 - (a) Sir Richard Steele expelled (1714) for writing a pamphlet reflecting on the Ministry of the day.
 - (b) Wilkes' case. Imprisoned on a general warrant for reflecting on the King in No. 45 of the *North*

Briton. Released on his privilege as an M.P. Whilst matter still before the courts, the House of Commons expel him. He retires to France for a time. Is re-elected (1768) and again expelled. Is again returned. House expels him, and declares that he is incapable of re-election. Again elected (by a majority of 847), but his opponent permitted to take the seat. In 1774 Wilkes was again returned and permitted to take his seat. In 1782, the proceedings against him were expunged from the records of the Commons "as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of the electors of the kingdom."—*T-L.*

2. Right of committing to prison. Extends only to the duration of the session of Parliament. See Murray's case in *T-L.*
2. Publication of Debates.
 - a. After the Revolution, frequent resolutions passed to prevent the publication of debates—without avail.
 - b. Imperfect reports appeared from time to time in Magazines, sometimes as the proceedings of the "Senate of Great Lilliput," etc.
 - c. Notes had to be taken by stealth; reports generally inaccurate. Dr. Johnson "took care that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it."
 - d. Reports of speeches accompanied with the names of the speakers first appeared 1771. Col. Onslow complains of some of these reports.
 - e. Commons order printers to appear at the bar. Wilkes arranges a scheme by which the House is brought into conflict with the corporation of London. The Lord Mayor committed to prison.

- f. Publication of debates since pursued without any restraint.
 - g. The privilege of reporting may be withdrawn at any time.
4. Right of Commons to levy taxes and vote supplies.
- a. This right freely acknowledged since the Revolution
 - b. "Stopping the supplies" only once attempted (1784) since the Revolution.
 - c. Lords can only assent to the appropriation bills.
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TWENTY-SEVENTH TOPIC.

THE PRESS AND LIBERTY OF OPINION.

(See May, Chap. IX).

1. Under the Stuarts political discussion was suppressed with barbarous severity. Milton's *Areopagitica* was a plea for Unlicensed Printing. The Licensing Act of the reign of Charles II. placed the entire control of printing in the government. This Act after being several times renewed was allowed to expire 1695, and from that date "a censorship of the press was for ever renounced by the law of England."
2. The restraint henceforth upon the freedom of the press was the law of libel. This law harshly administered.
3. Newspapers assumed their present form in Queen Anne's reign. The political writings of that time were "ferocious," that a new restraint—a stamp duty—was imposed 1712. The great writers of this period—Addison, Steele, Swift, Bolingbroke,

4. No marked advance in the next two reigns. "Writers were hired by statesmen to decry the measures and blacken the characters of their rivals; and instead of seeking to instruct the people, devoted their talents to the personal service of their employers, and the narrowest interests of faction."
5. The government of George III. soon fell foul of the press. It had been the custom of journalists to refer to public men under cover of their initials; the "North Briton," Wilkes' paper, assailed them openly by name. No. 45 of that paper attacked the King and Bute. The government resolved to prosecute. A "General Warrant" was issued to discover the authors and publishers; on a question of privilege Wilkes was excluded from Parliament; and lastly Wilkes was prosecuted in the Court of the King's Bench. Public sympathy was aroused for Wilkes, and popular riots took place.
6. Before the excitement over Wilkes' case had died out the letters of Junius appeared. In the trial springing out of this case two doctrines were asserted: (1) that a publisher was criminally liable for the acts of his servants; (2) that the publication of a libel by a publisher's servant was proof of his criminality. A third doctrine was asserted by Lord Mansfield, that the judge alone must decide on the criminality of a libel.
7. Mr. Erskine won great fame in opposing these doctrines. In face of the opposition of the most renowned judges of the day, Mr. Fox's Libel Act was passed 1792. It gave to juries the right to decide the criminality of the libel.
8. The excitement of the French Revolution caused the

publication of many seditious opinions. Thomas Paine was tried for using seditious language in his "Rights of Man"; was defended by Mr. Erskine. Paine was found guilty. The government adopted a repressive policy 1792. Many trials took place for using seditious language, and so great was the panic, that a verdict of guilty was generally returned. Of the twenty-eight years that follow, May says "The last twenty-eight years of the reign of George III, formed a period of perilous transition for liberty of opinion. While the right of free discussion had been discredited by factious license, by wild and dangerous theories, by turbulence and sedition—the government and legislature, in guarding against these excesses, had discountenanced and repressed legitimate agitation. . . . Authority was placed in constant antagonism to large masses of the people, who had no voice in the government of their country. Mutual distrust and alienation grew up between them. The people lost confidence in rulers whom they knew only by oppressive taxes, and harsh laws severely administered. The government, harassed by suspicions of disaffection, detected conspiracy and treason in every murmur of popular discontent."

TWENTY-EIGHTH TOPIC.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

1. Religious Toleration one of the latest developments of national life. The early idea was that the church and the nation were coterminous, and that any one separating from the church, put himself outside the protection of the nation.

2. The efforts to crush out dissent during the Stuart period failed. At the Revolution, Dissenters rendered important services. Hence the Toleration Act. Its provisions :
 - a. It exempted from the penalties of existing statutes against separate conventicles, and absence from church all persons who should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation.
 - b. It relieved dissenting ministers from the restrictions imposed by the Act of Uniformity and the Conventicle Act, on condition that, in addition to taking the oaths, they signed the 39 Articles, with certain exceptions.
 - c. It allowed Quakers to affirm instead of taking the oaths.
 - d. It required all "meeting-houses" to be registered.
 - e. It specially excepted Roman Catholics and Unitarians from the Act.
3. Penal Laws against Roman Catholics were passed from time to time. An Act passed in 1700 enacted :—
 - a. That a reward of £100 be given for the discovery of a Roman Catholic priest exercising his functions.
 - b. That a priest so found be imprisoned for life.
 - c. That a Roman Catholic could not inherit or purchase land unless he abjured his religion upon oath.
 - d. That he could not send his children abroad to be educated.
4. An inroad upon the Toleration Act was made by an Act (1711) against occasional conformity, and another (1713) to prevent the growth of schism. Both these were repealed in the following reign.

5. The relaxation of the penal code followed upon the religious revival of the middle of the century.
 6. A Roman Catholic Relief Act was passed 1778 without a dissentient voice. It repealed the penal statute of 1700.
 7. The Test and Corporation Acts were repealed 1828.
 8. Next year (1829) the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed.
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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. State the chief articles of the Treaty of Utrecht. What were the principal arguments for and against the ratification?
2. Describe briefly the means by which the power of the Crown was enhanced during the reigns of George I. and George II. What is meant by the expression "power of the Crown" under William III. and George II. respectively?
3. Give an account of the religious revival in the reign of George II., and describe briefly the social condition of England at that time
4. Describe briefly the warlike operations of the year 1759 (1) in Europe, (2) in America.
5. The struggle for American Independence has been called a struggle between two Englishmen, George III. of England, and George Washington. Examine the truth of this statement, and show by what means George III. obtained the power which he possessed at this epoch.
6. Describe Pitt's financial policy during the first ten years of his administration, and his attitude towards France from the outbreak of the Revolution to the Declaration of War.
7. Give an account of the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, with dates.
8. Under what circumstances was the Act of Settlement passed? State and explain briefly its provisions. Distinguish the chief attempts made during the half-century after its passing to disturb the succession.
9. Sketch the history of England under Sir R. Walpole's administration, with reference to these points:—
 - a. Domestic politics.
 - b. Foreign policy.
 - c. The Parliament.

10. What do you understand by responsible government? What was Sunderland's scheme of government? Explain clearly the relations between the Sovereign, the Privy Council, the chief ministers of the Crown, and the Parliament, with regard to ministerial responsibility under William, Anne, and the first three Georges.
11. Write short historical explanatory notes on Attainder, Partition Treaties, Non-Jurors, Occasional Conformity, the Law of Treason.
12. In what does the liberty of the press consist? Give an account of the gradual emancipation of the press.
13. Explain historically, with dates where necessary, the expressions:—
 - a. The first United Parliament of Great Britain.
 - b. The Capitulation of Limerick.
 - c. The Kentish Petition.
 - d. The Holy Alliance.
14. State the geographical position of these places, and the historical events with which they are severally associated:—Fontenoy, Russbach, Minden, Campo Formio, Austerlitz, Yorktown.
15. From the movement of the Declaration of Independence, it mattered little whether England counted for less or more with the nations around her.—*Green*. Explain what is meant.
16. Mention the principal steps by which British supremacy has been established in India.
17. Describe concisely the political and social condition of Ireland under the Georges.
18. Tell what you know of the Peace of Amiens in 1802, and of its rupture.
19. Under what circumstances, and with what results, was the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland effected?
20. In what circumstances did the war of the Spanish succession originate? Who were its leaders and how did it terminate?
21. Give a short account of the insurrection of 1715.
22. Trace the descent of the reigning sovereign from George I.
23. Give some account of the foreign policy of William III.
24. Give an estimate of William III.'s character and its influence on English history.
25. Describe the origin of the national debt, and the establishment of the Bank of England.
26. Explain the relation of the English Revolution of 1688, to general European politics.
27. Describe the measures by which civil and religious liberty were secured under William III.
28. Write historical notes on Killiecrankie, Glencoe, Beachy Head, Rysswick, Culloden, Ramilie, and Plassey.

29. Sketch the origin of the present system of government by Cabinet Ministry.
30. What was the general course of English politics under the first two Georges?
31. What was the Pragmatic Sanction?
32. Give a brief account of the attempts of the Stuarts to recover the throne.
33. Indicate the causes of the French Revolution.
34. Give a brief sketch, with dates, of the wars of Marlborough.
35. Brief notes on the treaties of Ryswick, Aix-la-Chapelle and Paris; the "Act of Settlement," and the "Stamp Act."
36. Compare the social condition of England under William III., with that under George III.
37. Tell briefly what you know about the history of England during the reign of George II.
38. Give an account of the events which led to the revolt of the American colonies.
39. Sketch the development of the system of party government in the reign of Anne.
40. Mention the principal constitutional changes brought about by the Revolution of 1688.
41. Tell what you know about the domestic history of England, during the former half of George III.'s reign.
42. Trace succinctly the Revolution of 1688.
43. Trace the origin and growth of the Cabinet.
44. Trace the history of the events at home and abroad leading to the Treaty of Utrecht, and explain its effect on English colonial history.
45. Define accurately the relation of the House of Brunswick to the House of Stuart.
46. Give some account of the part played by Parliament, since 1688, in settling the succession to the throne.
47. Write notes on Samuel Johnson, Sir Robert Walpole, Edmund Burke, William Pitt, and the Prince Regent.
48. Sketch the history of the American Revolutionary War, giving prominence to those aspects of it which most affected Canada.
49. Write notes on the South Sea Bubble, the East India Company, the National Debt, the Slave Trade, and the Hudson Bay Company.
50. Describe the connection of Great Britain with the French Revolution, and the European wars growing out of it.
51. Sketch the characters of William III. and Queen Anne.

52. Trace the progress of English conquest in India from the time of Clive to that of Wellesley.
53. Sketch the Naval history of the reign of George III.
54. Write notes on :—Admiral Byng, Culloden, Septennial Act, South Sea Scheme, Stamp Act John Wesley, John Wilkes.
55. What right had George I. to the throne of England? Who was his competitor? Show by a genealogical diagram the relationship between them.
56. Explain the changes in the English constitutional system from the time of William III. to that of George III.
57. Write short notes on: Abercrombie, Arkwright, Camperdown, Dettingen, Dupleix, Ben. Franklin, Howe, Walcheren.
58. Give an account of the administration of Robert Walpole and the elder Pitt, contrasting the private characters of the two men, and showing the influence of each on the history of England.
59. Give a detailed account of the American Revolution, making particular reference to the measures which drove the colonists to revolt.
60. Account for the peaceable accession of George I., and describe the subsequent efforts to overthrow the House of Hanover.
61. Trace the progress of invention during the eighteenth century.
62. Describe the part taken by England in the wars arising out of the first French Revolution.
63. Indicate the restrictions by which the monarchy of England was limited at the accession of William III.
64. Contrast the state of commerce, literature and manners in England during the reigns of the first two Georges with their present state.
65. Give a history of the circumstances which led to the arrest and trial of the Seven Bishops, the accusations preferred against them, the defence pleaded, and the political results of the prosecution.
66. Give a full account of the proceedings of the Convention parliament of 1689, and state the claims of the English people as set forth in the Declaration of Rights.
67. Describe the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies, and note the political consequences of them.
68. What territory was gained by England at the Peace of Utrecht? Was England wise or not in consenting to this treaty? Give both sides of the argument.
69. Sketch the history of the National Debt of Great Britain down to the end of last century.
70. State the circumstances which led to the final Union of England with Scotland and give the date.



